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The Coming War

The Coming War

by

General Ludendorff

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The Coming War: Will it be fought upon German Soil?

Chapter I Introduction

ON THE 21st of January 1793, the day before his execution, King Louis XVI remarked: 'I knew eleven years ago that all this would happen: I wonder now why I didn't believe it.'

It was to this saying that the Grand Master Didler called attention in the early sixties of the last century when he addressed an earnest appeal to the rulers of Europe, including King William the First of Prussia and Bismarck, to learn the lesson of the revolutions of 1789, 1830 and 1848, and to be on their guard against further criminal attempts on the part of the inner circle of Jews and freemasons upon the nations committed to their charge. Didler never looked upon the Jesuits as Christians. He described their activities in the following language.

'The chasm which is yawning at our feet compels us to break silence. . . . If the nations of the world

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are to live at peace and in amity with one another we would implore them to pay attention to the statements we are about to make with regard to secret societies, however terrible they may sound. No institution is above criticism in dangerous times like the present. There is nothing hidden but must be made manifest. The deliberate withholding of information is inconsistent with the spirit of historic and scientific research, and this applies particularly as regards great secret societies whose action so materially affects the fate of the world and which assume on principle every kind of disguise in order to practise deception in a thousand shapes.

‘If Europe persists in its present course we shall witness catastrophic changes involving the collapse of the whole structure of society and culminating in the fall of monarchy, the extirpation of royalty and the transformation of Europe into a single republic—the ultimate aim and object of the devilish schemes of the inner ring of red freemasonry.

‘Great dangers are impending if our Kings and rulers, like Louis XVI, remain blind and deaf to the innumerable warnings uttered by their faithful subjects. Louis similarly had been told that he, his wife and his children would be executed, but he refused to believe it until his sentence of death was read out to him.’

The monarchs in question did not believe what they were told in spite of all the experiences they had gone through. Instead of warning and enlightening their peoples, rulers and subjects continue to live without a thought for the morrow. The Germans, as the Jew so well puts it, ‘careless of anxiety and worry, lay down to rest like Esau in the grass’ and ‘looked up to Heaven’ where they hoped one day to live for ever, and remained indifferent to the dangers which

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threatened them on earth. The supernatural forces were accordingly able to carry on their intrigues in days gone by and 'count the days that were still to elapse before they could overcome the world', gain an easy victory over the dreamers and deprive them of all their earthly possessions.

In my book *War Agitation and the Massacre of the Nations*, and in the historical portion of the work entitled '*The secret of the influence of the Jesuits and how to put an end to it*', which I wrote in collaboration with my wife, I showed how supernatural forces such as the inner circles of the Jews and free-masons and the leading ecclesiastics of the Church of Rome and their capitalistic representatives in the world of finance were planning the destruction of these Esau-like nations of the world, whose existence, like that of mayflies, is bounded by the setting sun.

These supernatural forces have undeviatingly pursued for centuries, with the help to some extent of Christianity, their aim of 'uniting every country in a world republic under their governance and reducing the nations of the earth to a collectivized herd to be held in subjection by themselves'.

Ever since the foundation of the German Empire in 1871, and especially since the celebration in Paris in 1889 of the centenary of the French Revolution, these supernatural forces had been preparing to bring about the world war of 1914-18 in order to attain their object. By dint of exploiting the real or indoctrinated national aims of France, Belgium, England, Russia and Serbia, they induced these countries to combine in an alliance against Germany and Austria: an alliance to which Italy and Rumania subsequently acceded when the time was ripe, the aforesaid supernatural forces were able to prevail upon them to desert their former allies.

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I did my best while serving first as Major, subsequently as Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel on the General Staff, to strengthen our forces, which I soon discovered had been neglected as regards both numbers and equipment, and to enforce the liability to universal military service with a view to averting the danger which I clearly saw was impending. I made myself so disagreeable in the performance of this duty that I acquired the reputation, of being a troublesome subordinate and was removed from the General Staff. The General Officer under whom I next served was instructed by the Military Cabinet in Berlin to 'teach me a sense of discipline'. So impressed had I been with the terrible dangers by which the nation was threatened that I had used very strong language in Berlin as to their failure to deal adequately with a matter of such importance as the national security.

Twenty-five years were to elapse before the preparations of these supernational forces for the world war were completed, which began of course in 1914.

In spite of the views which I had held in peacetime and still held in regard to the inadequacy of our army to fulfil its duties in war-time and the incompleteness of its equipment, I was called upon in 1916 to undertake the conduct of the war when the situation was already very seriously compromised. I set to work, nevertheless, to cheat the enemy of what already appeared to be his certain prey as I felt that unless we were victorious an honourable peace would be impossible. Victory at one time was almost within our grasp in spite of the world of foes by which we were surrounded. Our secret enemies at home, however, saw to it that the supernational forces and the states who served their behests reaped the harvest of their exertions. As that Jew, Walter Rathenau, said:

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'We managed in the nick of time to lay the whole blame on Ludendorff.'

The disregard of Didler's warning by the ruling princes and Prince Bismarck, and their neglect to enlighten the nation as to its would-be destroyers, has proved terribly disastrous.

The persistent aim of these supernational forces, to wit the foundation of a world republic and the collectivizing of the nations by means of Socialism, Bolshevism and Fascism, was to become very clear subsequently to every one of intelligence.

However much their methods may diverge, the economical effect of all three is identical.

As time went on, victors and vanquished were reduced more and more to a common level as regards their treatment by the supernational forces. France and Belgium, however, as time-honoured minions of the Grand Orient, the Grand lodge of freemasons in the former country, received to a certain extent preferential treatment.

This attempt on the part of these supernational forces to reduce the nations of the world to slavery was universally resisted.

The European nations suddenly awoke for the first time to their racial and even their religious kinship. The tyranny of the enemy states and of the supernational forces stirred up a violent craving for liberty, an urge that was specially noticeable in Italy, Austria, Hungary and Russia. The disintegrating effect, from the point of view of nationality, of Jewish influence was universally recognized, that of freemasonry more clearly discerned and even that of the leading ecclesiastics in Rome, such as the General of the Jesuits and the Pope and the secret Jesuit orders, became the subject of comment. China and Japan never submitted to this yoke.

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The subject coloured races rose in open rebellion against the states that were oppressing them at the behest of the supernational forces or assumed an attitude of opposition towards them.

The economic system of the supernational forces—by which I mean collectivism—had only really been established in Italy and Russia, where, in spite of the forcible measures adopted by the Governments, it had proved an utter failure. In the majority of countries it had brought about a terrible economic crisis, the result of confiscation, the theft of property and earnings, intolerable rates of interest, oppressive taxation and other acts of unfairness, the swindles of the gold standard and State Socialism and the fraud of inflation. Even the supernational forces themselves are finding the world crisis a somewhat painful experience.

The world war has proved a disappointment to the supernational forces in many ways. They are too affected by superstition, their Jewish mentality, or the teachings of Christianity to understand that the nations are governed by spiritual laws of the highest import. They do not, moreover, realize that their system of collectivism is opposed to the higher nature of mankind and is inconsistent with a healthy economic system. They feel instinctively that only moribund nations can be interred in a coffin-like system such as theirs. The nations of the world have not in their opinion been sufficiently weakened by the world war. Now that the former to their horror are awakening they are trying once more to induce the nations and classes who have showed some signs of intelligence and vigour to fly at each other's throats in order the more effectively to attain their purpose. They hope, incidentally, that the slaughter will put an end to the economic crisis. Apart from the twenty million

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Germans there are a great many superfluous people in the world. 'If millions were to die the survivors would get rich and be relieved of a great deal of anxiety.'

A war, moreover, would enable the financial world to make big profits. That has been the experience of the Jesuitical, Jewish and Masonic capitalists throughout the ages. In this they are mistaken. During the world war of 1914-18 the various supernatural forces were pursuing identical aims and the allies therefore acted unitedly under their direction.

France, Belgium, England, Russia and Serbia, and later on nearly all the nations of the earth, combined against Germany and Austro-Hungary. The position as regards the nations of the world and themselves was unusually simple, whereas to-day widespread national revival has rendered it very difficult. To-day they are at variance. The Romish priests and the inner Jewish Circle camouflaged behind the Grand Orient of France, in particular, are at loggerheads. Serious differences which have long been suppressed are now coming to a head. It must be remembered that for a hundred years and until quite recently the freemasons who were the instruments of the inner Jewish Circle and the Papacy were the bitterest of enemies. They are now longing for a final decision as to which of them is to control the collectivist system. In spite of interlocking doctrines, secret organizations and finance,¹ each of them is building up its own system of alliances. A rival to their schemes of world domination has arisen in the shape

¹ The General of the Jesuits and the Pope are just as prominent in the world of international capitalism as the members of the inner Jewish and Masonic circles.

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of Bolshevism, which has all the resources of Russia at its command and is also engaged in forming its own system of alliances.

The League of Nations, then, has played its last card: it was doomed, moreover, from the start.

Plans for a 'World Republic' and 'Pan-Europe' have been put into cold storage for a time. Each of the would-be 'victors' in the impending world war hopes to turn them to his own advantage when he has gained the day. The inherent mendacity of Agreements such as the Kellogg Pact, which banished war as an instrument of policy, and of all the talk about perpetual peace becomes as apparent as that of the Hague Conference before the world war and the chatter about peace by agreement during the same. The latter quickly died away in 1918 as soon as the enemy was sure of victory and could do what she liked with us when we had ceased to be dangerous.

Even the deafest of nations and individuals cannot help hearing the resounding battle-cries that rend the air.

On the one hand we have the inner Jewish Circle and its vassals the Grand Orient of France, France and her allies with their slogans of the second International 'Democracy' and 'Socialism'. On the other we find the General of the Jesuits and the Pope, the Christian Churches, that of Rome more especially, which are so intimately associated with Judaism and fascistic Italy, the protector of the Jews. Lastly we have the atheistical Bolshevism of Russia and the judaized third International.

However much the slogans may differ they are all uttered with a Jewish accent.

These three systems based upon force are obviously about to enter upon the decisive struggle for the mastery of the world.

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The fate of every nation, nay, of every individual, save of those in the Far East, depends upon these systems based upon force. We have repeatedly seen nations or certain sections of them cheerfully providing these systems with the armed forces they need without any suspicion of the use to which they are to be put, thus enabling them to satisfy their lust for domination at the cost of individual and national liberty.

These systems are now allowing the storm clouds of another world war to gather over the earth. For the last few years there has been a steady increase in the number of books dealing with the last and next war. War prophets are arising as they did prior to 1914. In the Stock Exchanges and the most humble cottages alike people are anxiously discussing the horrible possibility of another war. The military powers are making their preparations and the compositions of Governments and popular chambers are being modified accordingly.¹ The German press is full of news about war preparations and war scares which merely supplement the information I have received privately on the subject.

The representatives of these systems which are based upon force believe mankind to be so amenable to indoctrination and so absorbed by its present needs

¹ Before the world war broke out 110 Socialists were elected to the German Reichstag, who placed every hindrance in the way of the success of the German army. At the present time the supernational forces are causing a large number of National Socialists to be elected to the Reichstag with a view to bringing about Germany's participation in the war.

We are on the eve of a Presidential Election in France, the result of which will be very instructive. When Poincaré was elected as successor to Loubet on the eve of the world war the latter remarked, 'That means war'.

I leave it to my readers to draw any further comparisons.

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—unlike the Jews, Jesuits and freemasons at certain stages of the world's history—that it cannot await the disappearance of the generation they have already done to death. They believe that the generation which witnessed the world war will once more provide them with their armies and enable them to inflict upon it another mortal wound. They are exploiting the unsuspectingness of the masses as regards their own intentions, the craving for liberty and also the insurmountable ignorance of the nations with regard to military policy. Accordingly in their folly they are carrying out their plans with such an impudent lack of concealment that even the most simple-minded could penetrate their evil aims were they to pull themselves together, decline any longer to be the victims of indoctrination and try to realize what is at stake. The supernational forces, however, fully realize that there is no limit to the credulity of nations that have not been trained for the battle of life and of a mob that has been deprived by the false teachings of Christianity of the last remnants of its intelligence.¹

At the present moment they are pursuing the obvious, but at the same time, devilish plan of exploiting the agitation in favour of liberty that is going on in Hungary, Austria and Germany, more especially, in order to induce these defenceless states to form an

¹ It is a very serious omission in our system of national education that no attempt is made to train the will for the battle of life. The nation is not even taught the rudiments of military policy, a state of things of which I felt the disadvantages most keenly during the war (see *My War Memories*). This omission proved most disastrous at the time. I must assume that some German politicians at any rate were anxious to do their best for the nation and that their incapacity to form a correct judgment as to military policy was genuine.

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alliance with Fascist Italy against France, Yugoslavia and their allies.

The conclusion of this alliance is essential if the war between Italy and France is to be fought out on German soil. Italy will never dare to send its armies to South Germany—and this is the point—to fight the French armies that will advance into South Germany unless she can count upon German assistance. I will revert to this subsequently.

The danger of an alliance of this kind in view of the progress of the Fascist movement in the past and probably in the future is very great and can hardly be averted. Why do our National Socialists and the various Nationalist societies and the Nationalist press go on chattering about Mussolini and Fascism? Why do our 'Nationalist' Germans go on pilgrimages to him¹ and try to hypnotize the public into believing that an alliance with Italy will relieve us of the necessity of fulfilling our undertakings and of the

¹ In my paper *Ludendorff's Volkswarte* I proved that Germans who were unquestionably members of the Nationalist parties had piteously entreated the General of the Jesuits and Mussolini to come to their aid, more particularly with financial assistance. Significantly enough no notice was taken of this news, which would never have been known but for the 'German Nationalist Liberty Movement', although the Press is generally eager enough to publish sensational intelligence of this kind. I also pointed out that the Agriculturalists, the Pomeranian Land Union, the Steel Helmets, and latterly the Louisa Union, had been sending deputations to Rome probably in order to curry favour with Mussolini at the expense of the National Socialists. Fascist deputations took part in Steel Helmet demonstrations and also in those of the German National Socialist Labour party. They also were present at the Steel Helmet party Congress on the German Rhine, where, by the way, they ought to have been in 1914. Some of the Steel Helmets were present at the Italian victory celebrations in Rome in November 1930!

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consequences of the edict of Versailles. They do not tell it that it is being led by the shortest route to its destruction, that is to say, another world war that will be fought out on German soil, a conclusion which admittedly would put an end to the terrible sufferings inflicted upon us by the damnable policy of fulfilment and the accursed edict of Versailles.

Herr Hitler, the Fascist leader in Germany, has advocated this alliance for some years past. He avowed his intentions in his paper the *Illustrier Beobachter* so far back as 1929 and hopes to realize them very shortly, or more probably after the next elections to the Reichstag.

'As Italy', he writes, 'is bound to be a future enemy of France she must therefore also be our future ally. . . . The fact that she has come to an understanding with her State Church will probably be a help to us on the field of battle.'

These battles, which under the patronage of the Church of Rome are to be fought upon German soil, will result, as I will show presently, in the destruction and devastation of our nation and homeland, a warning that ought to be taken to heart not only by the various 'statesmen', 'politicians' and 'soldiers' who are involving us so inextricably with Mussolini, but also by the 'statesmen', 'politicians' and 'soldiers' who, by accepting the edict of Versailles, the policy of fulfilment, and allowing France to be overpersuaded by other hostile powers and international financiers, have delivered over the nation to the supernational forces and our enemies and reduced it to look for its salvation to a Fascist alliance which is bound to lead to a world war and its own destruction. The fact that the fate by which we are menaced will have been due to sheer incapacity to form correct military views, and to no

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fault of our own, will not affect the ultimate issue. The incapacity of political leaders in this respect is far less uncommon than might be supposed. The unwisdom of a war policy from a military point of view affords unfortunately no guarantee against its prosecution or realization.

I am no less certain than I was in 1912 that a world war is about to break out in the immediate future and that it will bring about the destruction of the states and peoples of Europe. The supernational forces, as is only fair, will be equally affected by it. Thanks to my campaign of enlightenment, their aims will have become apparent to a large proportion of the nation by the time the war breaks out, in spite of all the attempts that will be made to influence it to the contrary.

I have refrained for some time from describing the terrible sufferings that our nation and land will endure in the event of Germany being involved in a war. Since her disarmament Germany has been in a state of absolute defencelessness as regards her neighbours, none of whom have followed her example. Whenever it suits them they can invade us and destroy the Reichswehr and annihilate our nation. The position of the German Austrians and of the Hungarians is exactly similar: a terrible, an intolerable state of things!

I have confined myself hitherto, for reasons not unconnected with foreign policy, to calling attention in a general way, whenever the opportunity offered, to the dangers by which Germany was threatened in the event of another war if our territory was merely used as a line of communications area. I did so when the Pope, very ill-advisedly from a political point of view, loudly heralded a crusade against the Soviet Republic, and the officers of the Christian Church,

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Roman Catholic Statesmen and 'leaders' of Nationalist parties and organizations like the Steel Helmets joined in the cry. I never tired of telling the nation that it was our enemies who had violated the edict of Versailles. They had not disarmed, although Part V of the Treaty of Versailles, Military, Naval and Air Clauses, sought to justify the disarmament of Germany 'as rendering possible the initiation of a general limitation of armaments of all nations'.

Again and again did I urge that the question of war guilt should be investigated, seeing that the ridiculous conditions of the edict of Versailles are based solely upon the lie about the war guilt of Germany and her allies.

For a time I waited, hoping that the parties that professed 'international' and 'Nationalist' views would at last realize the sacrifice of dignity entailed in the pursuit of a defeatist peace policy and the incredible stupidity of a bombastic warlike policy.

At the present time owing to the aggravation of the antagonisms between the various systems based upon force, in consequence of the success of Fascism in Europe, the alliance concluded in August 1930 between the activist Fascists and the equally activist Bolsheviks and the resolute attitude of the Grand Orient of France and of France itself, the situation has become so strained that I feel it my duty to state unreservedly and at length my views as a military expert about the coming war.¹ I hope they will be understood. I am addressing myself to the instinct of self-preservation of the German nation and of those

¹ See *Ludendorff's Volkswarte*, Nos. 35-42 of 1930. In these articles the political aspect of the question had to be sacrificed to the exigencies of space. I am now making use of them in an expanded form in this work in which the operations of war are also brought to their disastrous conclusion.

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nations which enjoy a similar culture. Should the world war, however, be regarded as 'inevitable', my warnings disregarded by individuals and nations from the height of their superior wisdom, or even mocked at and criticized, or met with the simple assertion that 'the nations don't want war',¹ and should no steps be taken by means of a vast campaign of enlightenment to avert these dangers and prevent the world war even at the eleventh hour, the nations of the world, including every single German who is alive to-day, the whole present generation will have to suffer the tragic fate that I am about to depict.

It will be no use having the will to live when the hour of terror comes and Germans are bitterly regretting that they did not prevent the world war or stammering, 'Years ago I knew all this would happen. I wonder why I didn't believe it'.

¹ The same thing was said to me in 1912, when I pointed out that a nation must protect itself against calamities, just as an ordinary person would do, in spite of the unlikelihood of their materializing, and that talk of this kind would lead to the undoing of the national defence and was criminal nonsense. I was told on one occasion, for instance, by General v. Wandel, the director of the General War Department of the War Ministry, that if I went on demanding a further increase of armaments a revolution would break out in Germany: my demands were actually stigmatized as 'unreasonable'—war would probably not break out as the nations were against it.

When after the world war I pointed out the likelihood of the occupation of the Ruhr I was met by the same misleading arguments.

Chapter II

Systems based upon Force and Systems of Alliance

THE THREE systems based upon force—as represented by the Grand Orient of France, the executive of the inner Jewish Circle, the General of the Jesuits and the Pope on behalf of the Church of Rome, and Stalin the head of the third International, i.e. Paris, Rome, and Moscow—have each of them formed their own system of alliances. Each of these systems includes representatives of the opposing parties, a factor the effect of which varies considerably in each individual case.

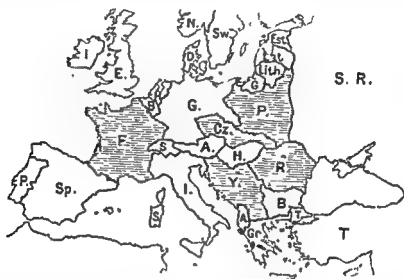
The formation of these systems of alliance has been accompanied by the repetition of the events which I described in my book *War Agitation and the Massacre of the Nations* as taking place previously to the war of 1914, but in somewhat different shape.

Some of my readers will not as yet have realized the nature of these supernational forces, that of Rome more especially, in spite of my explanations. I am afraid I must interpret the facts as I see them. The people who looked upon the war of 1914-18 as a war between one set of allied states and another cannot be expected to do more than appreciate the appalling and obvious fact that a war is about to break out between one set of allies and another.

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This class of reader must not mind if I tell them that the mighty story of the world's history will for ever remain a mystery to them. It is they who are the mayflies that make things so easy for the super-national forces. It is they who, by their persistent disregard of all warnings, have enabled these forces again and again to raise huge national armies and plunge their countries into disaster.

A large measure of agreement has been reached as



to the objects of the first of the systems that are based upon force—namely, that of the inner Jewish Circle. I will not at this point dwell further upon its ultimate aim of world domination. At the end of the war, or thereabouts, a system of alliances was established through the instrumentality of the Grand Orient of France which acted on its behalf. This alliance comprises France, Belgium, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Yugo-Slavia. I have termed it the horizontal system of alliances.

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It is the business of this alliance to hold in check the defenceless Germans and Hungarians, and above all, to support the policy of the Grand Orient: the aim of the latter being to use France and her allies to maintain the predominant position attained by it and its backers as the result of the war of 1914-18 and to bring the states of Europe beneath its sway.

The states which belong to this system of alliances are armed to the teeth and can put 12,000,000 men into the field. They are busily engaged in completing their armaments and developing their strategical railway systems and the equipment of their war industries. France is quite open about the large proportion of the German tribute she is devoting to these objects and about her endeavours to maintain her army at the very highest level of military and technical efficiency.

The other states have not remained behindhand; in fact their armaments already exceed those of the pre-war military powers. At the same time they are preparing financially for war by accumulating gold in the bank of France.

This system of alliances is not only the most important military power in Europe; it is a firmly established system.

Every attempt on the part of Mussolini in Warsaw and Bucharest to weaken the alliance has proved a failure. The effect of his alliance with Soviet Russia has been to attach Poland and Rumania more firmly than ever to France. The marriage of a Belgian Princess with the Crown Prince of Italy has made no change in the relations between France and Belgium. Even if it were so the latter country would at once be ^{overrun} by the French troops upon the outbreak of ^{war} ~~ling and o.~~

between ~~union~~ of a compliant Germany to the hori-

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zontal system of alliances would no doubt suit the Grand Orient. The latter had hoped to bring Germany completely under its sway when the revolutionary movement which had been worked up by itself and its Bolshevist godchild came to a head, at the end of the world war. The second 'Workers' International and the representatives of 'Democracy' were the instruments chosen by it to establish a 'democratic' republic in Germany. The Grand Orient would no doubt be willing to pay a price for the permission to use the German railways in order to concentrate its troops on the Eastern frontier of Poland in the event of a war against Russia. It would doubtless also have no objection to using German troops. Why should not Germany shed her blood once more on behalf of the Grand Orient? This explains the various offers made by the Grand Orient of France with a view to winning over Germany to its camp before the Fascists commit her to an alliance with Italy.

In that event Germany would become a member of the pan-Europe of Brother Briand, acting on behalf of the Grand Orient of France, and the German nation would be merged in the social-democratic herd of Judaea and be used as cannon-fodder by the Grand Orient of France in its struggle with Bolshevism, Germany itself being converted into a communistic battleground in rear of the French army. The Grand Orient is well aware that all its efforts in this direction are hopeless. France is acting like a cat playing with a mouse.

Confidential agents of the Grand Orient in Germany have been telling the Germans that in certain eventualities the latter would be allowed to attack Poland while France remained a passive spectator. Their game, however, is too obvious. France will not sacrifice Poland, moreover, in view of the attitude of

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Soviet Russia: she cannot do so. Were Germany to come to an understanding with Soviet Russia—she is too weak to attack Poland alone—and fall into the trap, it would be an inducement to France, and necessarily so, to attack her. Perhaps by then, the Grand Orient reasons, the hoped-for upheaval in Russia will have already been brought about by its agency. In any case 'Nationalist' circles in Germany are being approached by the Grand Orient with suggestions of this kind. By the use of catchwords such as Socialism and Democracy the Grand Orient of France still retains its sway over the internationally minded portion of the German nation. Moreover, France has no reason to apprehend an alliance of Germany with Italy; such an alliance, in fact, would more than suit her purpose, in view of the spirit of liberty which is abroad to-day in Germany. In the event of such an alliance the Grand Orient of France would be able not only literally to extinguish for ever the will to liberty of the German people, but also to suppress any attempt to enlighten them as to the harmful effect of freemasonry and Judaism upon nationality.

The Grand Orient has been working in similar fashion in Austria and Hungary. I shall refer to this later on. Never for one instant does it relax its efforts to extend its hegemony at the cost of national freedom.

The horizontal system of alliances of the Grand Orient of France is seriously interfered with by the systems based upon force of Rome and Moscow as well as by that section of English freemasonry which does not kowtow to the Jews; but lends itself as it has ever done to the extension of England's power and influence.¹ Allies and reliable militant elements of the latter systems are to be found within its ranks. At first

¹ Many Englishmen believe that freemasonry was one of the main causes of their country's greatness.

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sight it would seem that the Church of Rome, owing to the authority of its priests and the blind obedience of so many of its far-flung organizations, were in a better position to disorganize the opposing system of alliances than Moscow. Its leaders, however, are ecclesiastical dignitaries in the states which form part of the former and would be almost paralysed in their task of creating disaffection as soon as war broke out. They dare not expose their Church to the penalties of treason. Thanks to the *enlightening influence* of this book, a nation in a war crisis would at once detect this priestcraft at work, however secretly it might operate through the confessional. The fact that Stalin commands the allegiance of militant elements in *every one of the states which form part of the horizontal system of alliances* is of infinitely greater importance from the point of view of the Grand Orient of France. The third International would have a much easier task in war than in peace-time.

Nevertheless the Church of Rome has been cunning enough to take advantage of the will to freedom that is prompting the nations of the horizontal system of alliances to protest against their exploitation by Jews and freemasons to set national minorities of the Roman Catholic persuasion against the executive (e.g. the Croats and Slovenes in Yugo-Slavia).

Other minorities such as the Ukranians in Poland are being encouraged by the Soviet government, that is to say, the third of the systems based upon force.

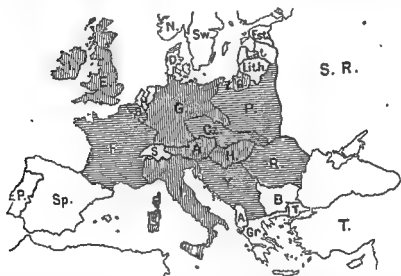
The minority problem exists in most of the states of this system of alliances, but varies in importance according to the character of the peoples concerned.

Rome has now formed its own system of alliances with a view to taking the offensive against this old-established horizontal system.

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I have termed this second system the vertical system of alliances.

Mayflies may perhaps ask me: 'How can the Pope at Rome carry on or lend himself to the pursuit of a policy that will lead to a world war?' I would refer them to *The secret of the power of the Jesuits revealed*, and *War Agitation and the Massacre of the Nations*. There they will learn the ways and means employed by the Popes to found their world dominion, even when such



a course has entailed the death of millions of faithful Catholics. They will also find frequent instances of wars being directly promoted by papal action, as was the case with Pius X in 1914. The Popes cannot help themselves; they are bound by their dogma to convert all mankind to their faith and not to rest until this work is accomplished.

This implies the extirpation of every other form of religious conviction by the use of every spiritual, economic and political weapon in their power, including

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revolution and war.¹ In order to get a correct view of papal influence one must realize the power exercised by the Pope as 'Holy Father' and vicegerent of Christ over each individual Catholic, an influence which is fostered by father-confessors and spiritual advisers. The Pope regards belief merely as a means to the realization of his plans of world dominion. The doctrine of infallibility, which has been gradually extended by skilful interpretation until it has come to be regarded by the faithful not only as inviolable but as applying to the whole sphere of public life, has proved of considerable assistance to him in the prosecution of his policy. Of course he is bound to pretend that he is only acting as their spiritual head.

The General of the Jesuits has a far greater say than the Pope in determining the policy of force of the Church of Rome (*v. op. cit.*). The training of the Jesuits and their political activities confer upon the Church of Rome a power which extends far beyond its immediate sphere, even to the Protestant Churches and many other organizations.² The General of the Jesuits and the Pope, moreover, are capitalists of world-wide influence.

By this time, I hope, every unenlightened mayfly will have understood the part played in politics by

¹ This means in the case of Germany the final completion of the counter-reformation, involving the extirpation of the protestants and free-thinkers, and above all of the adherents of a genuine German religious confession.

² With this object in view the General of the Jesuits has created various secret orders on the pattern of freemasonry, and trained them to act as a counterpoise to it. He has assigned to them their sphere of activity in the protestant parts of Germany more especially and has thereby succeeded in acquiring a hold over the various so-called 'German', 'Nationalist' and 'Nordic' parties and associations as well as the Christian Churches.

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the leading ecclesiastics of the Church of Rome, the importance of the rôle of the Romish priests, i.e. the officials of this Church in every country, and at the same time appreciated the *significance of the fact* that the Pope and the General of the Jesuits have enlisted the support of the Fascist activists who are engaged in supplementing by violent methods the secret work of the Church.

The leading Romish ecclesiastics, it will be seen, are using the enormous religious influence of their Church and their financial resources in order to rule, not only Italy but other countries, by dictatorial methods and to prosecute an offensive policy with a view to overthrowing the two rival systems based upon force—namely, the Grand Orient of France and the Bolshevist system of Stalin. Since the failure of the Pope to bring about his 'crusade' in the spring of 1930, owing to my campaign of enlightenment, they have formed a provisional alliance with the latter once more against the Grand Orient of France.

It must be borne in mind that the Romish ecclesiastics, besides aiming at economic and political supremacy, desire to rule by means of the physical force at the disposal of their Church. Otherwise they will never feel safe. Fascism accordingly will have many and various duties assigned to it in the future; although for the present its political task is most important.

In the world war of 1914-18, Italy was in the hands of the freemasons and took sides with the states of the horizontal system of alliances which were then amenable to similar influences and co-operated very closely with the masonic representatives of states such as Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, which owed their creation to the world war and have since joined the horizontal system.

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It was Mussolini who persuaded Italy to desert the Romish freemasons and go over to the Papacy and substituted her for France as the sword of Rome.

Mussolini's action in *handing over the City of the Vatican* to the Pope and ordering the anniversary of the treaty to be celebrated as a national holiday in lieu of the 20th of September¹ makes it quite clear that every cause, real or apparent, of dissension between Fascism and the Romish State has disappeared: the more clearsighted among the Germans indeed had long since perceived the sham nature of the friction between the Vatican and Mussolini. They know now that Fascism is the offspring of the Jesuits and the trump card of the latter in their game with the Grand Orient of France. They are well aware that Rome will have recourse to other methods should this game and the real nature of Fascism be prematurely disclosed.

The ways of Fascism and of the Church of Rome are identical. The Papacy and Fascism are inseparably united; together they constitute what is called 'Rome'. From the political point of view this was bound to lead to antagonism between them and France and Yugo-Slavia, in both of which countries the Grand Orient of France exercises directly or indirectly a predominant influence.² The attempt on

¹ On the 20th of September 1870, the Italian troops took possession of Rome, which up to then had constituted the State of the Church in its diminished form. Any fear of interference on the part of Napoleon III and of the Empress Eugénie had disappeared in consequence of the German victories in France. The Italian nation has always celebrated the day as a festival of national reunion and the Grand Orient of Italy and freemasonry in general as the anniversary of a victory over the Papacy.

² The establishment of the dictatorship in Serbia was brought about by masonic influence.

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the part of the Italian and National Socialist press to justify Italy's attitude towards France on the ground that the former was unfairly treated at the conclusion of peace, is a piece of unparalleled mendacity. She obtained what she was promised by her fellow-thieves as her reward for taking part in the war against her allies. It is true, of course, that owing to the break up of Austria (for which she is mainly responsible) and the deliberate disarmament of Germany, her position as regards France has altered very much for the worse. To allege that her sudden hostility towards France is due to any change in the balance of power appears absurd in the light of the fact that opposition was bound to arise between Fascist Italy and a France that was under the thumb of the Grand Orient of France the moment the former entered the service of the Church of Rome.

Not only can the Church never forgive the anti-clerical measures passed by the French Legislature at the beginning of the century, but she also is well aware that the Grand Orient of France is her most dangerous rival in the struggle for world domination.

The latter can never forget that the Fascists dealt freemasonry a very serious wound when they withdrew Italy from its influence. Reaction on its part is inevitable unless it is to be crushed by the Romish system based upon force. Furthermore, it is compelled by its code of revenge to deal with Mussolini as a 'renegade brother'.¹

¹ The constitution of the Grand National Lodge of Sweden teaches us how 'renegade' brethren are to be dealt with. ' . . . he is therefore guilty and deserving of the penalty to which he submitted when he took the oath (may my head be cut off, my heart, tongue and entrails torn out and cast into the depths of the sea; may my body be burned and its ashes scattered to the winds). Let him be handed over to the unknown executioner and in danger of his avenging hand wherever honest, genuine,

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No real causes of antagonism exist, of course, between the Italian and French nations; on the other hand, the differences between an Italy that is dominated by Fascism that is subservient to the Papacy, and a France that is dominated by a Grand Orient, are irreconcilable.

The antagonism between Italy and Yugo-Slavia is equally imaginary. The Grand Orient and the Greek Catholic Church hold a predominant position in Serbia. The latter has not as yet made her submission to the Pope.

A successful war conducted by the Fascist state on behalf of the Church of Rome would not only seriously weaken one of the masonic states of the Grand Orient, but also reduce the Greek Catholic Church to submission.

Italy will not only have to encounter the armies of France and Yugo-Slavia, but probably also those of the other states which form part of the horizontal system of alliances, that of Czecho-Slovakia in any case. The excitement recently caused in that country by the execution of some alleged Slovene spies by order of Mussolini is a proof of the truth of this assertion.

The armies opposing Italy will be at the very least (i.e. without counting Poland and Rumania) seven and a quarter million strong. Mussolini has accordingly done his utmost to increase the Italian army. Even were he to mobilize five million men, however, initiated brethren are to be found and are carrying on their work.'

The masonic brethren have always acted on these lines, *v. Destruction of Freemasonry by the revelation of their secrets and War Agitation and the Massacre of the Nations and The Unatoned Crime*. This explains why the 'renegade brother' Mussolini takes such extraordinary precautions for his own personal safety whenever he appears in public.

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ever, his armies would still be inferior by one-third to those of his opponents. The Italian army, moreover, is very inferior in equipment and *moral*, as I hope to point out subsequently.

Mussolini logically enough is preparing the north-east of Italy as a battle-ground against Yugo-Slavia and is building roads up to the Austrian frontier.

There is a great deal of unrest in the interior of the country. A considerable proportion of the Italian people are at heart opposed to Fascism and are only prevented by brute force from showing their dislike to it.

The Italian army too, owing to the favour shown to the 'black shirts' at its expense, is very dissatisfied with the present system.

The Grand Orient of France and Stalin, i.e. the two other supernational systems based upon force, are secretly working against it all over the country, the former with the assistance of the Italian Jews who at present are keeping very prudently in the background. Even the Fascists are getting restive.¹

All these factors are bound to react very disastrously in the event of a military reverse.

The leading ecclesiastics in Rome, having subjected Italy to their will, are now trying to use Mussolini and the Fascist movement as a means of securing political influence over other states and inducing the latter to adhere to their system based upon force. To this end they are carrying on propaganda on behalf of Fascism just as Moscow does on behalf of communism. Their Church, their protestant allies, and above all the secret orders under Jesuitical direction,

¹ The conspiracies in Upper Italy and the need for 're-forming' Fascism, both of which were admitted last November, confirm very impressively the information I had received some weeks previously.

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provide them with innumerable channels by which to convey this propaganda to the nations whose conquest they hope to achieve: they also use their worldwide financial resources to this end. The object of the post-war policy of the priests at the present time is to induce the defenceless states of Hungary, Germany and Austria to adhere to their system based upon force.

Mussolini hopes to assemble his armies in Austria and Germany for the campaign against Yugo-Slavia and France. So ignorant is he of military matters that he believes that he and his masters will derive considerable advantage from the exploitation of the Germans, notwithstanding their defenceless condition. In Hungary every single statesman—so we are told—be he Gömbös or Count Bethlen, is pledged to Fascism. The future King of Hungary, King Otto, the son of the Emperor Charles and of the Empress Zita, is looking for support to Fascism, i.e. the Pope, the General of the Jesuits and Mussolini, in spite of the promises France is still making to his mother which amount to the creation, under the auspices of the Grand Orient of France, of a huge Hapsburg State consisting of Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Rumania.

Recent events in Austria such as the fall of Schober and the formation of a ministry which includes men like Vaugoin, Bishop Seipel and Prince Starhemberg, the leader of the Heimwehr, are sure signs that Romish Fascism has gained the upper hand for the time being and that the Grand Orient of France as represented by Schober has got the worst of it.

In spite of the critical financial situation in Austria, moreover, a programme of road construction is being carried on in that country which is more or less in keeping with Mussolini's military requirements.

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The result of the elections of the 14th of September of last year proves that Fascism has distinctly gained ground even in Germany. Not only 'Nationalist politicians', but millions of honest Germans who are struggling to be free, have staked the fulfilment of their political aspirations upon an alliance with Italy.

The position of the population of the three aforesaid states which were disarmed after the world war and have since suffered from the oppression of the supernational powers and the states subservient to them is, generally speaking, identical. What I am about to say as regards the position of the Germans of the Reich applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Austrian Germans and the Hungarians. The desperate nature of our economic situation, entailing as it does slavery upon the next two generations, has been brought home to the Germans; they know that their frontiers have been mutilated, that they themselves are defenceless and that dishonesty, lawlessness and corruption are universally prevalent. The provocative attitude of the Poles, Czechs and Lithuanians is very much resented by them. The effect of the separation of East Prussia from the Reich by the Polish Corridor is daily becoming more disastrous.

Millions of Germans refuse to acquiesce in such a state of things. One of the immediate results of the terrible events which marked the Revolution was the revival of our will to freedom, an enthusiasm, however, that was at once exploited by various organizations, i.e. the Steel Helmets, Werewolves, Young German Order, Queen Louisa Union, Scharnhorst Union, etc., and hamstrung by oaths. Nevertheless, the Germans clearly recognized that the Jews were the authors of their misfortunes. The German Peoples party showed its appreciation of the situation by its advocacy of anti-Semitic measures at the first

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elections after the upheaval. Masonic and Jesuitical influences, however, proved too strong, and it soon gave up fighting the Jews and expelled such deputies as desired to persist in this course. The Jews were foolish enough to suppose that resistance to them was a thing of the past. As a matter of fact they only succeeded in driving the anti-Semites out of a party which included the most active protestant section of the nation and which accordingly, to the great satisfaction of the Jesuits, became thoroughly unpopular and disunited. The rump of the party is entirely subservient to the ambitions of Rome.

In the meantime the Church of Rome had begun to make advances to the anti-Semitic National Socialist German Labour party. As the latter, however, was unwilling as yet to let itself be exploited by Rome it soon met with a great deal of opposition from the Catholics.

The upheaval in November 1923, which it was hoped would lead to the installation of the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria as catholic 'Imperial Administrator' in Berlin, was therefore meant to be carried through by the 'Nationalists' alone without the help of this party.¹ After the failure of their plans on the 8th and 9th of November 1923, owing to the action of the National Socialists and the leaders of the various liberty movements and an emphatic protest by myself on the 2nd of February 1924, during the 'Racist' trial at Munich against the papal intrigues in Germany, the liberty movement which was directed against the Jews fell into utter discredit at Rome, where it was decided to destroy it.

¹ These facts have been proved up to the hilt. The Crown Prince Rupprecht had already been styled King by the Secret Orders which were then acting in North Germany under the direction of the Jesuits.

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Rome was obviously well aware that the combative spirit of the nation would inevitably be aroused as the distress got worse and be directed more and more against the Jews and perhaps ultimately against itself. It therefore took care to create its own organization which would include the anti-Semitic liberty leaders but never seriously dispute the papal claims to hegemony.

Shortly after his release from prison at Christmas 1924, Herr Hitler stated that he expressly declined to oppose the Church of Rome and thus converted the National Socialist German Labour party into the instrument required. The more unbending and clear-sighted among the champions of liberty who aimed at combating all three systems based upon force of the supernational powers were not to be diverted from their course in spite of the opposition of these systems.

At first the National Socialists continued openly to oppose the Jews and recruited a number of energetic adherents of anti-Semitic opinions. As the Christian complexion of the party became more and more pronounced, however, in compliance with the wishes of its patrons, its connection with Romish Fascism became increasingly apparent. Eventually a Fascist dictatorship was proclaimed universally as the one chance of salvation for Germany, and the old Prussian lodges received instructions to this effect.¹ At

¹ I have proof of this. The old Prussian lodges have never encountered any opposition from the Steel Helmets, the Pan-German Fascist Union or the German National Party. These organizations were full of members of the old Prussian Masonic lodges. The National Socialists carried on the controversy with the utmost tameness. The explanation of the attitude of the old Prussian masons is therefore very simple, for it was quite compatible with the aims of the inner Jewish

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the same time the National Socialists, so far as public opinion would allow, abandoned their opposition to the Jews, to which they had owed so many of their active adherents. The Church of Rome is averse to fighting the Jewish nation, whom it regards as the 'Chosen people of God'.¹ The papal system based upon force infinitely prefers to combat the executive machinery of the inner Jewish Circle, by which I mean the Grand Orient of France. The National Socialists were therefore only acting logically when they raised the battle-cry of 'Down with Marxism and France', i.e. the two visible pillars upon which the Grand Orient of France rests. By so doing they have delivered themselves over to the Romish system Circle to make Germany go to war in order to destroy her will to liberty and of the freemasons who were anxious to consolidate their position in Germany, which has been very much shaken. There is no necessary antagonism between this attitude and that of the humanitarian lodges which favour the policy of the Grand Orient. The idea is that our will to liberty is bound to be aroused if the causes of friction continue and that they will then be able to reduce us to slavery.

¹ This explains why the National Socialists did not drop their anti-Semitism before the elections as might have been expected, but rather mobilized every single anti-Semitic voter, and also the extraordinary overtures to the Jews made by Hitler in the *Völkischer Beobachter* of the 25th of September and of his news editor, Alfred Rosenberg, immediately after the success of the party at the elections. In Numbers 40 and 42 of 1930 of *Ludendorff's Volkswarte* I proved that that periodical, which had hitherto professed anti-Semitic views, not only gave an enthusiastic reception to the encomiums of the Jew, Stern-Rothermere, upon Hitler and his party, but also energetically denied Rothermere's Jewish descent by the mouth of Herr Alfred Rosenberg in defiance of his previous assertions. This dropping of anti-Semitism, not with a view to increasing the number of its adherents, but after that increase had taken place, proves that Rome used anti-Semitism in order to popularize the movement in Germany, but will have no further use for it when once its own party dominates Germany.

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that is based upon force and are now filling its fighting ranks with Germans who are athirst for liberty, a good few of whom are adversaries of Rome.

Amid the excitement caused by the continual agitation against Marxism the masses have quite forgotten how much closer they were to the truth just after the Revolution when they realized that every single party at home and the victorious states abroad, backed as they were by the Jewish supernational force, were responsible for our disasters. Rome and the freemasons for the most part managed to escape the observation of all but the keenest sighted.

The Germans quite realize the criminal nature of the edict of Versailles and of the policy of fulfilment and its terrible consequences, as well as the muddle of the present system. The supernational forces had left the Marxists unsupported, hoping to secure other auxiliaries should popular indignation render a change of tactics necessary. Large sections of the nation, especially those with monarchical tendencies, were easily persuaded that Marxism alone was responsible for our disasters.

We cannot be surprised then that the slogan 'Down with Marxism' was greeted at home by so many as the cure for all their troubles. What astonishes me is that the fact should have been overlooked that national socialism of the Fascist type merely means collectivism of the Romish brand. This is quite sufficient proof that the slogan 'Down with Marxism' is aimed—contrary to what so many Germans suppose—at the weapon of the Grand Orient of France.¹ But

¹ A party which substitutes force for legality, in spite of the degradation that such a policy involves, should be the last to make opposition to corruption and lawlessness the chief plank of its platform.

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I must defer my further remarks on the subject to a later period.

France, in the course of the last few centuries, has sinned unpardonably against Germany. She was ever the sword of Judaea and Rome, which perverted the national aspirations of the French to their own ends. I am not surprised that millions of Germans should feel embittered against France. I am astonished, however, that they should disregard the defenceless condition of Germany, the military strength of France and her allies and the relative military weakness of Italy, in making their calculations. Such frivolous behaviour on the part of officers and so-called leaders is inexcusable.

The German in his longing for liberty has conceived an entirely false impression of the real opinions of Mussolini and his backers, the General of the Jesuits and the Pope. He is unwilling to believe that Fascism aims at collectivizing mankind in still more radical fashion than the Marxists whom he is so busy fighting. He smiles incredulously when he is told that the Pope has praised Bolshevism of the Leninistic type and has actually allowed it to have a 'divine mission'.¹ The German is reluctant to admit that Mussolini is nothing more than an ambitious tool in the hands of the Romish ecclesiastics and that Fascism, irrespective of locality, can never be aught but a means in the hands of the priests to realize their claims to religious and secular domination.

¹ As I informed my readers in No. 12 of *Ludendorff's Volkswarte* of 1930, the Romish priest Chrisostomus Baux described Bolshevism as having a 'divine mission'. The effect of the murder of millions of Russians, including the Tsar, had been, he explained, to destroy the orthodox Church and pave the way for the Church of Rome in Russia, to make a clean sweep of everything in fact.

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The Germans accordingly failed to grasp the real essence of the policy of the Romish ecclesiastics and Mussolini, and consequently have formed an utterly erroneous opinion with regard to Fascism: the prospect of a fight against Marxism combined with a war of freedom against France in alliance with Italy and subsequently with England as a cure for all their ills proved irresistible to them, and they at once walked into the trap.

Mussolini, who was one of the wildest war agitators in Italy, who is now engaged in extirpating everything German in Southern Tyrol and who acted just as rapaciously at the Hague as Brothers Briand and Tardieu or Snowden, is doing all he can to deceive the Germans and fortify them in their belief. He tells them that Germany must reintroduce conscription, that the Young plan is impracticable and must be revised, that the Germans must be given back the Polish 'Corridor' and their colonies; England says ditto. The Germans are very much flattered at hearing this and take it all at its face value. In spite of his previous deception by all the lying talk about 'peace by agreement' the German Michael in his distress and despair and thirst for freedom is just as willing as formerly to fall a victim to the seductions of a war of offence. Already he beholds in his imagination the abrogation of the pact of Versailles, the end of his impotence and the policy of fulfilment. The monarchist dreams of a restoration—to be brought about by Rome!

It is terribly sad to see how successfully the representatives of the supernational forces and short-sighted Germans are taking advantage of this honourable craving on the part of the German nation to be rid of its oppressors and of the advocacy of the policy of fulfilment to drive Germany into the arms of Fascism, and tempt her to seek salvation in a foolish

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alliance with Italy, an alliance which in view of our defenceless condition is bound to prove disastrous, and in a Fascist dictatorship at home.

It is becoming increasingly apparent since the abandonment of their anti-Semitic programme by the National Socialist leaders that the supernational forces—from various motives—are doing all they can to promote the alliance of defenceless Germany with Italy in avowed opposition to France and her well-armed allies, and would be only too glad if Fascism were to get a firm hold of Germany. They hope that the foreign and internal policy of the National Socialists will lead to bloodshed and the suppression of our last cravings for liberty. This, of course, seems almost incomprehensible to the idealistically minded Germans who listen so complacently to the incitements of their National Socialist leaders. The game of the supernational forces, however, and of the 'leaders' in their service is only too clear to those who understand the methods of the former. The latter instead of fighting for national liberty are merely engaged in recruiting fresh forces for Fascism. All they are doing therefore is to substitute Rome and its subservient Fascist allies for the Grand Orient of France as our slave-masters, and annihilation by war for misery and starvation in peace.

The policy of fulfilment of the Jews and freemasons is gradually bringing about our destruction; the 'policy of alliances' of the Jesuits and Nationalists will only quicken the process. We are doomed to annihilation in either case, for the international wire-pullers have willed it so.

If the nations do not recognize and oppose these supernational evildoers their condition will inevitably go from bad to worse, as the latter realize only too well how far they can go with oppressed nations

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whose thirst for liberty renders them blind to their machinations.

Accordingly, the admission of defenceless Germany to the Fascist system of alliances, a system which under present-day conditions is utterly ridiculous, is only a question of time. The period will be considerably shortened in the event of another dissolution of the Reichstag and of a great accession of adherents to the Fascist movement as represented by the National Socialist party and its appendage the Pan-German National party, an eventuality that is not at all improbable in view of the enthusiastic support it is receiving from the Steel Helmets and the ex-service men who have been trained for years to admire Mussolini; and, further, of the activities of the secret Jesuitical orders, of the officials of both churches, and even of the 'old Prussian' and 'Christian' Grand Lodges, and of the House of Hohenzollern which has conferred a certain amount of monarchical prestige upon Fascism in Germany; and, lastly, of the inability of a nation which is benumbed by the boastful promises of the Nationalists to recognize Fascism as a fighting instrument of the Pope.

Alternatively, Fascism might attain supremacy more quickly than is anticipated were the Reichstag not to be dissolved and the Centre and the National Socialists to form an alliance.¹

The conclusion of a formal alliance between Germany and Italy is not essential. England, as I will show presently, had undertaken obligations towards France in 1914 although no 'alliance' existed between them.

¹ Herr Goebbels, who formerly was a contributor to a newspaper of the Centre party in the Rhine Province, is gradually attaining supremacy in the National Socialist German Labour party.

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The real objection on the part of these brainless politicians to an alliance of Germany with Italy against France, I mean the dangerous proximity of the Polish army—none of them seem to have seriously considered the Czech army in this connection in spite of the persecution of the Germans in Czecho-Slovakia, such is their short-sightedness—is met by Mussolini with the assurance that, thanks to his latest alliance with Moscow, the Polish army will be opposed by the Soviet army: the conditions under which Germany will enter the world war appear to them accordingly very favourable.

Should Germany and Italy form an alliance, i.e. should Germany allow herself to be absorbed into the Pope's system based upon force, both the Grand Orient of France and Stalin would find a large number of supporters among the German working classes.¹ Stalin, however, as I am about to show, intends to instruct his militant supporters to co-operate with his Fascist allies.

It is most important for the success of the Catholic plans in peace-time that defenceless states like Hungary, Austria and Germany should be secured for Fascism. The Church's aim is to win over positive Christianity and, incidentally, the officials of the protestant Church by circuitous methods and then to suppress the intellectual movement in Germany by the application of the usual methods of spiritual, political and economic pressure with which we are well familiar, and thus attain her end of bringing back the Germans to the Roman Catholic Church. From the military point of view this alliance merely affords Fascist Italians an area of assembly and battle-ground

¹ The Reichsbanner on behalf of the Grand Orient of France and the various Red ex-service men's Unions on behalf of Stalin.

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for her armies which she cannot obtain elsewhere. That in itself, nevertheless, is a great relief to the military visionaries in Rome. The Italians are not at all enthusiastic about a war which would be fought upon their own territory. The relative strength of the contending armies and the inevitable consequences thereof are not affected by these advantages, however useful they may be in other respects.

The enemy will dispose of seven and a quarter million men as compared with 5,000,000 Italians and only:

115,000 men of the German Reichswehr and Navy
30,000 Austrians and
35,000 Hungarians

Total . 180,000 men.

Mussolini and his clerical employers naturally anticipate that Germany will put a large number of additional units into the field; they also reckon on a national German uprising against France. Speeches at Steel Helmet and National Socialist gatherings and the party talk generally have placed this beyond doubt.¹

Even the military visionaries at Rome are quite clear that the war cannot be won merely by the assistance of Germany and by bringing about the counter-reformation in Germany. They probably realize that when the Germans have their backs to the wall they will refuse to be hypnotized by an alien faith.

¹ Mussolini's 'official' representative at the Steel Helmet fête at Coblenz on the 5th of October 1930 was quite overcome by the martial appearance of the Germans. 'Mussolini' he said 'would now do everything for Germany.' What a pity that the 'walking-sticks' and 'finger-nails' do not enable their possessors to win battles.

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It is therefore quite comprehensible that these visionaries in their search for other allies should look towards England, which stands apart from either of the systems based upon force. The 'idealists' in Rome have, moreover, a very practical reason for doing so. Were England to be against them, or her neutrality even a matter of doubt, her fleet would constitute a very serious menace. The latter indeed could bombard the coastal towns of Italy and even Rome with its long-range guns. It was this consideration which helped to induce Italy long to remain neutral in the world war in spite of her alliance with the Central Powers.

England is a protestant power: the Papacy therefore must logically aim at her destruction. This has always been the object of Romish policy ever since Henry VIII's defiance of the Church of Rome in 1531. The history of England for centuries was that of her struggle with Rome. The freemasons received backing and support from her during their struggle with the Papacy.

England has been seriously weakened as it is by the last world war. The Pope hopes not unreasonably that England will be still more weakened as the result of the victory of his group of powers, which of course he counts upon. He anticipates, moreover, that England in her enfeebled condition will submit to catholicism, or at any rate that the High Church will make its obedience to the Pope.

The inner Jewish Circle is also anxious to weaken England. In this respect Rome and the Jews are working hand in hand. The position of England is indeed a serious one. The majority of the English nation do not realize that having done their duty by the inner Jewish Circle they have now got to disappear as a world power. The Jews, as I showed in

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my book *War Agitation and the Massacre of the Nations*, have exploited England during the last two centuries for their own ends, just as they were once exploited by her. In the meantime their masonic agencies have conquered France for them, and have converted her into a far more pliable instrument within the horizontal system of alliances than England ever was, where the Jews always had to fear the energetic opposition of a large section of the population. They now hope that England in her enfeebled state will be more amenable to their influence. The inner Jewish Circle acted very ill-advisedly at Versailles when it persuaded England to insist upon the weakening and disarmament of Germany to the extent she did. They thereby deprived England of her partners against other European military powers. England has become isolated as the result of the creation of the horizontal system of alliances. Her only remaining chance lay with the United States. The inner Jewish Circle, however, has taken care to see that this door was closed to her.

The British Empire is cracking ominously. Catholic Ireland has already escaped her. Egypt and Iraq will be the next to go. A great part of the Indian Empire is in revolt. Her relations with the Dominions of New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and Canada are becoming less intimate; Canada indeed is seriously thinking of joining the United States. The economic crisis in England is no less severe than in Germany.

'English' freemasonry can be seen everywhere at work in England, influencing the course of events just as 'German' freemasonry did before and during the world war; in other words, it is engaged in the destruction of the Empire. Such is the task that has been assigned to 'English' freemasonry in England at the

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present time by its Jewish masters.¹ The task is all of a piece with the attitude of the inner Jewish Circle towards England. As, however, the English are a proud race this attitude, as might be expected, has met with a good deal of opposition on the part of the brethren in that country. The Jesuits, who in this instance are acting with the Jews, are working against England in Ireland, Canada, Egypt and the Indian Empire, and above all, in England itself.

Her situation at home and abroad being as I have described, England cannot possibly remain indifferent to any increase of French influence on the continent at the expense of Germany and Italy, as her fate would thereby be sealed. England is therefore being driven more and more by considerations of policy into the arms of the Fascists, who are only too glad to have her. Her attitude will facilitate the outbreak of the next world war just as it did on the last occasion.

Of course there are important sections in England, even among her freemasons, who foresee the disastrous consequences of a bellicose policy of this kind and are gradually beginning to understand the reason of it. They are being silenced as they were in the past by the argument of French preponderance and the menace of the French air force and submarines. There is no reason to believe that an alliance existed between England and France in 1914, and yet, as Lord Grey explained, England was committed as never before in her history. The fact that

¹ The unity of freemasonry is not thereby affected. The masonic Jew has always assigned special tasks to the masons of each particular country. Before and during the war, for instance, 'Romish' and 'English' freemasons agitated in favour of war, whereas the 'German' freemasons adopted a defeatist attitude.

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English Jews and capitalists and influential English catholics should be supporting the Fascist movement in Germany is an additional proof that the same forces are at work in England influencing her foreign policy in order to realize the aims of Fascism and bring about an alliance between Italy, Germany and England (Rome, Berlin, London).

Should England enter the war the other two systems based upon force would find adherents in England. They cannot, however, rate this assistance very highly, as they probably and very rightly assume that England will become sharp-sighted in her peril and grapple with her foes when she detects them.

England's entry into the war will ensure the safety of the Italian coasts and give the Romish system based upon force the mastery of the seas, as I will explain presently. The strength of the latter on land will still be inadequate. The English land forces consist of 180,000 men of the regular army who will be available immediately upon the outbreak of war, and of 150,000 Militia who will not be ready for service till a later period.¹ It is obvious, however much the strength of the German land forces may be overrated, that the English land forces will not seriously counterbalance the great military inferiority of the Fascist system of alliance as compared with that of the Grand Orient.

The Fascists therefore had to look further afield.²

¹ That is to say, the armed forces of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Southern Ireland and the Dominions have their own system of defence. Southern Ireland can mobilize between 30,000 and 40,000 men upon the outbreak of war and would no doubt place them at the disposal of Rome.

² The Lappo-Finnish Christian movement in Finland has recoiled upon the heads of those who instigated it. It was started at a moment when the 'crusade' of Christianity against the Atheism of Moscow still formed part of the Romish political

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Greece and Bulgaria, both of which were in a very favourable position to make war on Serbia, were the first to attract their attention.

Greece is still controlled by brother Venizelos. The differences between Greece and Italy, as regards Albania alone, are not inconsiderable. A *rapprochement* between the former and the papal system which is based upon force had therefore to be effected by indirect means. England undertook this task. She managed to get ex-King George admitted to an English masonic lodge as George II and persuaded him to revive his claim to the throne.¹

Bulgaria is to be drawn into the alliance by the marriage of her King with an Italian princess. In view of the bigoted catholicism of the ex-Tsar Ferdinand we may fully expect him to advocate this course. A successful war against Serbia would of course be very advantageous to Bulgarian interests.

The Fascists, however, had not as yet succeeded in counterbalancing, even approximately, the superiority of their opponents. In the course of their anxious search farther afield they encountered the Bolsheviks, whose policy was inspired by similar aspirations. It was the Jesuits who brought these twin brethren together.

The accession of Soviet Russia to the Fascist alliance would definitely equalize the forces on both sides. Stalin, on the other hand, believes that Bolshevism will succeed through the instrumentality of Fascism in dominating Europe.

programme. It has exacerbated the relations between Finland and Russia, and at present is drawing the former into the orbit of the Parisian system based upon force.

¹ This is a practical example of the relations between the 'Romish' and the 'English' freemasonry in spite of the national character of the latter.

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Soviet Russia¹ is the creation of the Jews, Jesuits and masons. The Grand Orient stood godfather to it abroad. It was the latter which prepared the revolutionizing of Russia long before the world war of 1914-18, started the revolution in 1905, inveigled Tsarist Russia into joining its system of alliances and entering the world war, and finally through the intermediary of one of its members, Lenin, handed it over to Bolshevism. This was essential in order to create an effective agency for the revolutionizing of Germany. The Jewish Social Democrat Kürbis-Kerensky and the masonic following of brother Gutschkoff had of course proved useless for this purpose.

Bolshevism became a world power, and what is more, an atheistical one, with Moscow as the headquarters of a political movement. Lenin and Stalin deliberately preserved the independence of this world power and made it the rival of the systems based upon force of the Grand Orient of Paris and the Church of Rome. The antagonism between it and the other two systems became much more pronounced as time went on. Russia's refusal to allow herself to be exploited by the Grand Orient and the inner Jewish Circle was another severe disappointment for them. Brother Lenin was a 'renegade'; whether Stalin is one as well I cannot say. The resentment of the Grand Orient at the set-back experienced by it in Russia would not be appreciably lessened were he not so; the personal motive, however, would be lacking. Rome, too, was done out of her expected plunder. The murder of millions of orthodox Russians and of the Tsar, the head of that Church, by the Bolsheviks

¹ Soviet Russia and Communism are identical. Such names are merely artificial distinctions introduced in order to create confusion.

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fulfilled the 'divine purpose', according to the Pope, of clearing the way in Russia for the Church of Rome. Paris and Rome are equally anxious to overthrow Moscow.

Bolshevism is just as desirous of establishing its supremacy as are the inner Jewish Circle working through the Grand Orient of France and the Church of Rome. It works through Communism just as the Church does through Fascism, and the Grand Orient by means of its policy of secrecy.

Moscow's first step in its foreign policy was to establish at once the most intimate relations with Turkey. The alliance between the two states, as the Turkish Foreign Minister recently declared at Moscow, is as firmly established as ever.

Walter Rathenau, the Jew, took care during his tenure of office as German Foreign Minister to bring about a *rapprochement* between Soviet Russia and Germany. His aims were embodied in the Treaty of Rapallo of 1922. The relations, moreover, between the two armies were carefully fostered. Many worthy Germans soon began to look upon Soviet Russia as the power which directly or indirectly would bring about the liberation of Germany. They never stopped to consider that their salvation would be purchased at the cost of the bolshevizing of Germany, the inevitable outcome of any alliance with Russia. It is only in this eventuality that we can expect the Communists to be patriotic.

Soviet Russia at the outset was too weak to pursue an offensive policy in Europe. Her foreign policy was concerned chiefly with the Far East, where the Jewish-masonic-cum-Jesuit financiers were equally intent on business. Both parties worked in harmony. Russia led the assault on behalf of the international financiers. Her aim was to make China ripe for

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Bolshevism by bringing about communistic revolutions and inciting ambitious Generals to civil war. The financiers hoped that China would be so weakened that she would submit to being exploited by them. The attack upon China was to be followed up by one upon Japan. This would have meant the end of the only surviving free nations, the Chinese and the Japanese. To-day, thanks to the collaboration of German officers in China and the attentions paid by the nations of the Far East to the advice I have given them, the attempt may be confidently asserted to have been a failure.

The Soviets have been forced to abandon their interference with China and postpone the execution of their political programme in the Far East. In the face of the united front shown by Japan and China, Stalin was unable, in view of the opposition of the horizontal system of alliances, to put a sufficient force into the field to cope even with Japan. Soviet Russia had obviously counted upon the intervention of Japan as the paramount power in the Far East as she never allowed the differences between them to come to a head in spite of her temptation to do so.¹

The Soviets are now again paying their utmost attention to European affairs. We are witnessing a repetition of the events which occurred in 1905 when Russia, after her defeat by Japan, abandoned her Far Eastern policy and set to work to strengthen her forces.

Soviet Russia has prepared the ground excellently for her military intervention in Europe.

¹ Once again the game of the supernational forces has been upset at the farther end of the world. Chang Kai T'check's conversion to Christianity will make no difference in the long run, as the Chinese nation has definitely pronounced against him.

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In spite of her pacifist pronouncements she is rapidly becoming a military power of the first rank. To-day, in contrast to the years immediately succeeding the world war of 1914-18, she can dispose of a sufficient number of contingents with a Communist training to enable her to mobilize an army of over seven million men. I do not believe that she can do so at the moment. The Revolution in Russia destroyed too much military experience and talent.



Nevertheless, according to the information which has reached me she is quite capable of mobilizing at least six million well-equipped troops, perhaps not all of them simultaneously. There can be no doubt that the military strength of the Soviet Republic is rapidly increasing. She is successfully and methodically completing her technical equipment and creating an efficient war industry. Germany, as well as other countries, is being of considerable assistance to her in this respect. Whether she will be capable of using

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the abundant human material at her disposal for military ends and of rigidly enforcing the law as to universal military service must be considered very doubtful in view of the hostility of the nation to the Soviet system of government. In that event she could increase the numerical strength of her forces by several millions.

Russia maintains militant Communist parties in every state in Europe, particularly in France and Germany,¹ and is stirring up the coloured races against their European masters by means of her extensive system of propaganda.

Stalin is under no illusions as to the horizontal system of alliances. He rightly considers the French army as his most dangerous adversary, he obviously recognizes that he cannot yet oppose a sufficient number of troops to the forces of this system of alliances, which are twelve million strong, even if he were to succeed in incorporating his seven million trained men into units of manageable size and in using the huge masses of human material at his disposal for military ends.

Stalin quite realizes that the horizontal system of alliances will never be able to employ troops on the Russian front with any effect, unless the French army is transported by the German railways across Ger-

¹ How Moscow exploits the German Communists is plainly shown by the fact that at the latter end of last summer 45,000 German Communists were sent from the Ruhr to Russia, nominally to work in the Urals. Thousands more were to follow them. It is quite on the cards that they too received military training and instruction in sabotaging our war industries and in their duties as Soviet Commissars with a view to the inauguration of a reign of terror in territory occupied by the Bolshevik armies. At the expiration of their year's contract they will be allowed to return to Germany, where they will be available whenever the Soviet Government needs them.

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many to the Russian frontier. In order to prevent this, Stalin has taken a leaf out of the French book and is playing with Germany like a cat with a mouse. Accordingly he has every reason to be satisfied at a system of alliances under which Germany will be arrayed against France alongside of Italy. Such an arrangement has many advantages and no disadvantages from his point of view. Military considerations of great cogency have now led him to go a step further and conclude an alliance with Fascist Italy. This alliance places him beyond danger of defeat as regards Rumania and Poland even if their armies are reinforced at the outset by Czecho-Slovak troops. It enables him to deal with the main forces of his enemies in turn. He reckons, moreover, that the French army by the time he encounters it will have suffered severely in the fighting with the Italian army and in suppressing the national war in Germany. He hopes accordingly to be given sufficient time to train his troops and to be able to take full advantage of their superior numbers.

The result of the alliance between Bolshevism and Fascism will be far less favourable to the latter. Of course the alliance with the Bolsheviks will procure Fascism the reinforcements it needs in the shape of from five to seven million Russians and probably a further million and more of Turkish troops. All these troops, however, are not only very far off, but have got to defeat the Rumanian and Polish armies: they are hardly likely, therefore, to have any effect upon the decisive encounters between the French and Italian armies. The Italian army, as we shall see, will not be saved by this alliance from utter destruction. The alliance which was concluded on the 2nd of August 1930 between the Bolsheviks and the Fascists proves Stalin or his advisers to be sound military thinkers

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and Mussolini and the ecclesiastics at Rome to be wretched bunglers.

Up to February 1930 the Pope was preaching a crusade against the atheistical and sacrilegious Stalin. To-day, both systems based upon force, i.e. the Pope of the true believers and the atheistical Stalin, cannot speak enthusiastically enough about each other. The Pope has suddenly forgiven Stalin the murder of so many priests. This is not a matter for surprise. The alliance between Fascism and Bolshevism has been concluded for one very practical purpose—namely, the overthrow of one and the same enemy, the system based upon force of the Grand Orient of France, both sides having the firm intention of playing false to each other as soon as the victory has been gained.

Stalin hopes to kill two birds with one stone; he anticipates that the annihilation of the Italian army by the French will put an end to Fascism and the domination of the priests and that the French will then be defeated by him, just as Germany in the world war met her doom after having knocked out Russia. It is a very cunningly thought-out plan and quite defensible from the military point of view.

Perhaps the Pope hopes that Stalin will be overthrown like the Tsar? I am coming to that immediately.

The fact that Poland is bound to come under the heel of the Bolsheviks owing to his alliance with the latter doesn't bother the Pope. In the world war of 1914-18 he allowed states like Austria-Hungary that were devoted to him to be destroyed as a matter of high policy. Moreover, Poland under masonic leadership has become very objectionably involved with the Grand Orient of France. For this she will have to do penance upon earth. Rome is utterly out of sympathy with Rumania, which has not only

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refused to listen to the charms of Fascism, but is heterodox into the bargain.

The accession of Russia to the Fascist system thoroughly suits the adherents of the latter in Germany. German Fascism, moreover, looks upon Bolshevism as the possible salvation of Germany, although it naturally prefers its own methods.¹

Communism in the meantime, as we might have expected, is assuming a nationalist tinge in Germany. Both parties are acting logically now that Bolshevism and Fascism have concluded an alliance, and the increase in the numbers of the National Socialist German Labour party and the support of the Steel Helmets and its associated societies seems to prove that Germany is assured of her place in the Romish-Muscovite system.

Care was, of course, taken when the alliance between Fascism and Bolshevism was celebrated with so much fuss to represent it as an economic alliance. I received the following information from Rome:

'It is an open secret here that in the course of the discussion that took place between Mussolini and Liubinoff, subsequently to the signature of the economic treaty on Saturday afternoon, the political and military convention between Italy and Russia

¹ According to the *Rothe Fahne* of the 8th of October 1930, Herr Hitler made the following declaration at Frankfurt: 'There are only two ways of escape for Germany; either with freedom and honour by National Socialism or by Bolshevism.' Herr Hitler told an interviewer of Polish nationality that he counted upon Moscow to liberate Germany. He also stated in a letter to the *Illustrierter Beobachter* of 8th November 1930 that it was his firm intention to convert Germany to National Socialism or Bolshevism. The National Socialists and Communists were on demonstratively friendly terms at Berlin just about this time.

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which had been in course of preparation for some months past was duly concluded and signed. . . .'

It is highly significant that this alliance, the most pregnant event in the realm of politics for some years past, was more or less ignored by the German press: the German Nationalists especially took care not to mention it to their ex-service comrades.

The economic, political and military alliance between Mussolini and Soviet Russia implies an alliance between those parties and societies in Germany which have hitherto been the bitterest of enemies in public. The National Socialists and Steel Helmet allies of Mussolini have now got to make common cause with the Communist allies of Soviet Russia. The fact must not be openly avowed as yet, but the wearing of black shirts by the National Socialist bodyguard, the Bolshevik leaders and the Fascists, and the use of the Soviet symbols, the banner and sickle, in conjunction with the Roman sword by the National Socialist newspapers, leaves no doubt as to the matter. A pretence of hostilities will, however, be maintained until the outbreak of war. Otherwise the opposition of the Nationalists to Marxism would be revealed as a gigantic fraud and all the talk about 'national ambitions' of the National Socialist German Labour party, the Pan-German German National party, the Steel Helmets, etc., turn out to be merely opposition to the institution of the Grand Orient of France on behalf of Rome and Moscow. It would be useless, then, to talk about fighting for the liberty of Germany. It is very difficult for a party to pose before the nation as its saviour in distress if one at least of its allies is considered by the whole country to be even more of a scourge than the distress itself. If I have dwelt somewhat unduly upon this aspect of the question I have done so in order to prove to the

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Germans how they are being led astray merely in order to fill the fighting ranks of the supernational forces.

The German people and the Grand Orient of France also have got to accept this alliance as a fact; whereas, however, the Germans are not giving the matter a further thought, the Grand Orient has been very busy.

Soviet Russia has not yet got rid of every trace of her origin which she owed to the patronage of the Grand Orient. The latter still has its 'warriors' in Russia, where the Pole, too, is generally a Jesuit in disguise. They are still working hand in hand in that country. Before the world war of 1914-18 the Grand Orient of France had founded the 'Renovators' lodge in Paris with the object of overthrowing Tsarism. Another lodge called 'The Purifying Flame' has now been founded for the purpose of overthrowing the Bolshevist system and 'getting rid' of Stalin.¹

This lodge maintains relations with men who are in the immediate entourage of Stalin and belong to the Ogpu. Litvinoff-Finkelstein, a Jewish member of the Grand Orient of France and Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Republic, and leading individuals of the Ogpu are the chief conspirators in Russia at the present time. Their object is to convert Soviet Russia into a democratic republic. The Grand Orient hopes by this means to obtain control of Russia on behalf of the inner Jewish Circle and thus secure the Russian booty of the war of 1914-18 and at the same time protect the Russian Jews from the anti-Semitism with which a great many of the units of the army are becoming increasingly infected.²

¹ The 'purifying flame' is to purify the work of 'renovation'.

² The treason trials in Moscow in November 1930 show how well I have diagnosed the 'activities' of the Grand Orient of France.

Chapter III

The German Armaments

IT IS my sad duty at the outset to express to my readers my opinion as an expert as to the military strength of Germany in the next world war and to have to state that Germany is absolutely defenceless against her military neighbours, a condition that is not absolutely synonymous with political impotence.

My readers will have to pay some attention to my opinion as an expert whether they like it or not. There is no one living who has done so much to strengthen the forces of the nation, not merely from the point of view of numbers, but also from that of their readiness for war and their technical equipment in every detail. I devoted all my energies to this task prior to 1914 and during the world war and know what it means to have to convert Landwehr and Landsturm battalions, even when duly formed, into fighting units.

My foregoing observations as to our defencelessness are the most terrible indictment of the revolutionaries of the 9th of November 1918, at Berlin and at G.H.Q. at Spa¹ and of the various parties who then and sub-

¹ My dismissal on the 26th of October was due to my being an obstacle in the way of the devilish plans of the supernatural forces. An article by me entitled 'Herr Paul von Hindenburg', in *Ludendorff's Volkswarte*, No. 13 of 1930, contains an account of the events which took place at G.H.Q. at Spa on the 9th and 10th of November 1918.

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sequently carried out our disarmament in obedience to the instructions of the Grand Orient of France, the Pope, and Moscow, notwithstanding the treasonable action in which their conduct occasionally involved them.

They should also act as a warning against the foolish policy of alliances which is being pressed upon us at the instance mainly of the National Socialist German Labour party, the Steel Helmets and their imitators—as a serious warning, moreover, to the German nation to learn from the lessons of the past and with might and main to pursue a policy which will enable us to arm once more. A nation that has not the instinct of self-preservation and has surrendered the armaments provided for it by a succession of far-sighted princes, statesmen and soldiers must not imagine that its strength and vigour can be regained in the twinkling of an eye. Even were universal military service to be introduced to-morrow we should not at once be strong again. Such a system requires many years to take full effect. A nation cannot defend itself until a great many contingents of trained men are available. The army on a peace footing only represents a proportion of the armed strength of a nation.

Before the war, under the two years' system, our peace strength amounted to 761,000 men: 4,900,000 trained men, moreover, were available upon the outbreak of war.

The fact that Germany, in spite of my advice to the contrary, only employed 3,800,000 of these men and failed to employ 600,000 trained men¹ and never

¹ The number of 'indispensables' is always very considerable. I put it at half a million. Nevertheless, the number of trained men who were not employed (600,000) is a very large one. The indispensables should have been replaced by untrained men in view of the numbers of the latter who were available.

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attempted to train another 5,000,000 does not affect the argument.

The twenty-three to twenty-four contingents which were available in addition to the peace strength of the army enabled us to form an army many millions strong. The enemy were unable to interfere with the process or with the formation of fresh units.

To-day we possess only 15,000 sailors¹ and 100,000 Reichswehr,² all of whom have to serve twelve years, as compared with our former army (which be it remembered was of inadequate strength) of 3,800,000 men, whereas our neighbours are better armed than were our adversaries in 1914.

To this number may be added the 100,000 to 150,000 men who have been discharged from the Navy and the Reichswehr, and the contingents of men over twenty-nine years of age who fought in the war but were never fully trained. I will discuss the value of these troops presently. Even if we allow for some reinforcement of, or even for, a 100 per cent increase in the numbers of the Reichswehr the result will be the same.³

The above figures show how helpless we are compared with the Belgian, French, Polish and Czecho-Slovak armies, which amount in all to 8,450,000 men.

¹ I mention our sailors, because of the impossibility of employing them at sea owing to the out-of-date character of our ships. The few ships that can be put into commission hardly affect these figures.

² Another figure which illustrates even more strikingly the difference between the strength of our army at the outbreak of the world war of 1914-18 and at the present time. We then possessed 87½ infantry and 11 cavalry divisions apart from any Landwehr formations: whereas now we only possess 7 infantry and 3 cavalry divisions.

³ The idea that the police can be used as reinforcements is equally silly. The Government would need them for other purposes.

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The position as regards war equipment is equally unfavourable. The possession of aeroplanes, heavy artillery and tanks has been forbidden us, and our ammunition columns and transport are inadequate even for our present needs. Prior to the world war of 1914-18 our supplies of ammunition like those of other countries were inadequate.¹ Our ordinary ammunition factories could not even approximately cope with our demands when war broke out. Every one who was at the front during the world war knows how we suffered from the shortage of ammunition. When I joined the Supreme Command these defects were remedied by means of my 'Hindenburg programme'.² The difficulties, however, that had to be overcome in the case of factories which had never manufactured army equipment or ammunition in peace-time are notorious.

The extensive nature of our war equipment at the end of the world war is shown by the figures I am about to reproduce. They show the enormous amount of material that was required by the German army to carry on war and what we either surrendered or destroyed. It is with feelings of shame and indig-

¹ I had begged the Ministry of War repeatedly to increase our stocks of ammunition and to make arrangements for maintaining the supply of ammunition by means of our war industries before our peace stocks became exhausted. I considered not only that an increase in our peace stocks was essential, but that their renewal upon mobilization would have to be considerably accelerated. I warned it, for instance, on the 1st November 1912 in the following terms: 'I am quite convinced that the issue of a great European war will be considerably affected to the advantage of the country whose limbers remained filled to the end.' Of course my warning was disregarded, and as the result proved even my own demands were inadequate.

² I should like in this connection to pay a well-deserved tribute to the work of Colonel Bauer.

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fighting its supplies of ammunition will be exhausted.

Germany's war industries are quite inadequate to meet her requirements.

I will not extend the field of my investigations any further. It is sad to think that Germany should have been reduced to such a condition of defencelessness in accordance with the intention of our would-be destroyers. Our army cannot even fulfil the duties which the edict of Versailles mockingly assigned to it. Article 160 of that pact of disgrace contains the following sentence:

'The army shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of order within the territory, and to the control of the frontiers.'

Of course the Reichswehr can be 'devoted' to the control of the frontiers, although it cannot effectively be so. The victorious states in the world war and the authors of our ruin at home could not have uttered a greater mockery had they tried.¹

This review of the past was, and is, becoming increasingly more essential if a nation so lacking in military knowledge as ours is to appreciate the problems of warfare. Its very life depends upon its ability to form an independent judgment as to the demands it can reasonably make upon the Reichswehr as at present constituted and as to its facilities or otherwise for increasing its armaments in the event of war. Serious consideration of these questions cannot but strengthen the national determination to fight for liberty. It will

¹ It was shocking to have to read in the newspaper reports of the trial of the Reichswehr officers at Leipzig early in October 1930, the emphatic protests on the part of the more junior among them that their one desire was to protect our frontiers. Nothing could reveal more plainly the contradiction between the aims of the Reichswehr and the possibility of their fulfilment.

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against superior Russian forces. The troops in that area alone were stronger than our entire Reichswehr.

A few hours after the commencement of mobilization certain bodies of troops had been hurriedly mobilized and placed at the disposal of the Supreme Command. Three cavalry divisions and six mixed infantry brigades were thus able to cross the Belgian frontier on the third day of mobilization. The latter were able on the fifth day of mobilization to make their way into the huge fortress of Liège while the cavalry went on ahead, and thereby open the way for an advance of the right wing of the army into Belgium and France. The mobilization and assembly of the troops were completed so rapidly that the army could begin its advance on the sixteenth and seventeenth days of mobilization. In spite of the national uprising which took place by the instructions of the Belgian Government, it was able, a few days later, i.e. at the beginning of the fourth week after the commencement of mobilization, as a result of several great victorious actions, to force its way into France: while the French assumed the offensive against Lorraine, and the Russians against East Prussia and the Austro-Hungarian armies in East Galicia.

The battle of Tannenberg was fought four weeks after the issue of the decree of mobilization.

At the close of the fifth week of the war our right wing, which had advanced 220 miles as the crow flies in twenty days in spite of its actions with hostile armies, had almost reached Paris,¹ and the decisive battles of the Marne and in East Galicia took place a few days later.

¹ A distance which corresponds to that between Mannheim and Salzburg, Posen and Rostock, or between Chemnitz or Aussig in Czecho-Slovakia and Stralsund, or between the Elbe and the Rhine.

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also help the nation to understand the operations that will take place in the war which is impending. Four years of trench warfare have aroused misapprehensions as to the nature of war in the minds of those who experienced it and caused them to forget what happened in 1914 during the first few weeks of the war. Any one who tries to study these events will see how terribly our fate will be affected by the decisive blows that will be dealt us during the early stages of the next world war. He has only got to study the sketch-map at the end of the book or a map of Germany to realize how very differently we are situated in the event of an invasion, owing to the configuration of our frontiers, as compared both with the French as regards the German invasion and the Germans as regards the Russian invasion in 1914.

At the beginning of the world war of 1914-18 our frontiers were protected by the mere existence of our army. The Franco-German frontier in Alsace-Lorraine was held by seven divisions all of which were very strong in cavalry and artillery besides being based upon the strongest fortifications in the world. Those troops, which were practically the equivalent of our entire forces at the present time, not only possessed reserves in abundance, but an artillery that was at least as good as that of the enemy and superior to it in heavy guns.

The conditions were similar as regards the six divisions which held the frontier between Thorn and Tilsit, save that the fortifications were less extensive than in the west. In spite of the strength of our position we fully anticipated that East Prussia would be raided by large bodies of Russian cavalry immediately upon the outbreak of war. These six infantry divisions plus one cavalry division plus three reserve divisions were able to protect East Prussia

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against superior Russian forces. The troops in that area alone were stronger than our entire Reichswehr.

A few hours after the commencement of mobilization certain bodies of troops had been hurriedly mobilized and placed at the disposal of the Supreme Command. Three cavalry divisions and six mixed infantry brigades were thus able to cross the Belgian frontier on the third day of mobilization. The latter were able on the fifth day of mobilization to make their way into the huge fortress of Liège while the cavalry went on ahead, and thereby open the way for an advance of the right wing of the army into Belgium and France. The mobilization and assembly of the troops were completed so rapidly that the army could begin its advance on the sixteenth and seventeenth days of mobilization. In spite of the national uprising which took place by the instructions of the Belgian Government, it was able, a few days later, i.e. at the beginning of the fourth week after the commencement of mobilization, as a result of several great victorious actions, to force its way into France: while the French assumed the offensive against Lorraine, and the Russians against East Prussia and the Austro-Hungarian armies in East Galicia.

The battle of Tannenberg was fought four weeks after the issue of the decree of mobilization.

At the close of the fifth week of the war our right wing, which had advanced 220 miles as the crow flies in twenty days in spite of its actions with hostile armies, had almost reached Paris,¹ and the decisive battles of the Marne and in East Galicia took place a few days later.

¹ A distance which corresponds to that between Mannheim and Salzburg, Posen and Rostock, or between Chemnitz or Aussig in Czecho-Slovakia and Stralsund, or between the Elbe and the Rhine.

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In the world war by which we are threatened similar huge, nay, even huger masses of troops will be mobilized by the military powers and advance as rapidly as they did in 1914. The armies of the latter have grown larger rather than smaller in the meantime. Their readiness for war and fighting value have increased and their efficiency has in no way diminished.¹ The belligerent states, moreover, will at once begin hostilities on land, as navies do at sea, with their air forces, which were handed down to them as a legacy by the world war and have since been trained and expanded by them—carrying the war far into the opposing countries. Such war will not be directed mainly against the hostile armies and their resources, but against the population at large.

The use of gas renders air warfare peculiarly harmful and destructive. Whether the opposing air forces will combat one another on a large scale, or avoid a general engagement in order to carry on a campaign of destruction like raiding cruisers at sea, is another matter. In any case the appearance of huge air forces will confer upon the land fighting during the first few weeks of the next world war a very different character from that of the war of 1914-18. Huge areas behind the front were spared the terrors of war in the former instance, whereas defenceless nations in future will be quite unprotected against air attack.

The military powers have also forged another weapon which will enable them to cover distances very rapidly; I mean columns of fast tanks which can cover 125 miles and more in a day, and can be advan-

¹ How far the mobilization and assembly of the armies of the military powers will be affected by the intervention of the second or third Internationals or of national minorities I must leave to my readers to decide.

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tageously used when the distance to be covered is great and the resistance to be encountered small, as will be the case with the defenceless powers.

The extent to which space can be overcome by the use of mechanically driven vehicles was proved by our experiences in the world war of 1914. Large bodies of reserves were transported by our adversaries by this means for considerable distances along the front. Rapid preparation for war and rapidity of movement will be the main features of the warfare of great military powers against the defenceless states. Systematic destruction by flying formations that will have been rapidly mobilized for the purpose, and raids carried out by mobile units of infantry and cavalry divisions with tanks and mechanical transport, will teach the German people that the standards of time and space to be applied henceforth to its military measures are vastly different from those suggested by previous military experience.¹

The massing of Belgian, French, Czecho-Slovak and Polish troops on our frontier with strong forces of cavalry, aircraft and tanks, clearly reveals the intentions of the hostile General Staffs and their reasons for disarming us and proves that their armies are

¹ If we bear in mind the incomparably larger armies of the present day and the revolution that has occurred in warfare in the meantime, the occupation of Prussia after the battles of Jena and Auerstädt on the 14th of October 1806 offers a somewhat similar parallel. Prenzlau was reached a fortnight after the battle and Stettin on the following day, the French troops having covered 225 miles in that period. Blücher withdrew by a circuitous route through Mecklenburg to Ratkau near Lübeck, where he surrendered on the 7th of November. The occupation of the Ukraine by the Germans in 1918 is another case in point. Huge distances were covered by mobile columns and by rail in spite of some resistance on the part of the enemy.

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being equipped and prepared with a view to nipping in the bud any attempt on the part of the German nation to re-arm. The extensive use of cavalry and tanks in the manœuvres carried out by the French in 1930 on our frontier is an additional proof of their intentions. We cannot help it. The General Staffs, one and all, are in duty bound to take the greatest care to keep themselves abreast of what is going on in other armies, especially in those of their presumptive foes. They know more about hostile armies than many officers of those armies themselves. Treachery, the various commissions of control, and our subservience in the matter of disarmament have made things very easy for them as regards ourselves.¹

Every German will admit that seven divisions plus three cavalry divisions and a corps of blue-jackets will not suffice to protect our extensive and exposed frontiers, devoid as they are of fortifications of any kind, against such masses of hostile troops or seriously to impede their advance. Only one machine-gun group would be available per kilometre even if the whole of our Reichswehr were massed on our East and West frontiers, which naturally would not be the case. The fact has only to be stated, however, to show how we really stand. The numerous divisions that would invade us by way of Belgium, France, Czecho-Slovakia, and Poland could easily penetrate our protective cordon at many points during the preliminary period of mobilization and find nothing behind it. The invading columns would continue

¹ I emphasize this point in order to prevent the parties whose devilish game I am trying to spoil 'revenging' themselves by reproaching me with 'treachery'. Valuable information can be derived merely from a careful study of the military estimates of a Power: none of the information I have given is secret: the French have got hold of it without any help from traitors.

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their advance unchecked and within four weeks occupy the whole of Germany. This is only a schematic picture which I have drawn in order to make quite clear what chances we have of arming. In the situation I am about to assume they will be somewhat more favourable.

Mysterious rumours are being spread about of deliberate purpose in Germany, France, Belgium and Italy of the arming which is going on in Germany. A hundred thousand ex-soldiers of the Great War, dressed in something not unlike our venerated field-grey uniform and equipped with walking-sticks instead of weapons, meet every year in different towns in Germany and march past. It is a disgrace to exploit them so.

No one seems to ask how fresh units are to be constituted on any considerable scale under existing circumstances, seeing that we are forbidden to make any preliminary arrangements for mobilization!

In the French reports allowance is made for the men who have passed through the Reichswehr. The latter who would have been accounted reservists under the old army system, in spite of belonging to so many different contingents, would be used at the outset to make good the heavy losses of the Reichswehr during the early stages of the war. The formation into units of all arms of these hundred thousand old Reichswehr soldiers would be a secondary consideration, and according to the French would be very much hindered by the invasion and rapid advance of hostile forces into Germany even under the most favourable circumstances and upon the assumption that our allies could provide them with arms and ammunition before it was too late. The very fact that these troops would have to be equipped with arms and ammunition of a different pattern from that to which the

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Reichswehr is accustomed would necessarily increase the time which must elapse before they could take the field. I refuse to believe that the French really think that stores of arms still exist in Germany which have not been betrayed to our enemies by one or other of the Internationals, or that such stores, if they exist, can possibly contain arms of any use, when I remember the care that was taken at the mobilization depots to protect such weapons from rust and other injury and how carefully the rifles had to be regulated upon mobilization. Where are the arsenals in which the guns for these new artillery formations could be stored? Where are the factories that could produce adequate quantities of serviceable ammunition at a moment's notice? I only wish that the event might correspond with these all too sanguine expectations.

Mysterious stories are being widely circulated of German airmen who are being trained and of tanks that are being constructed in Russia. I wish it were so. How many airmen and tanks are we dealing with, I should like to know? How can such German airmen be permanently trained for war, or how can the tanks get to Germany, and if they do get there, how are they to be manned unless their crews have been given war training?

Many Germans place their hopes in our brave ex-soldiers of 1914-18. In their over-anxiety for help and to be saved from their misfortunes they seem to forget that the world war took place twelve years ago and is not getting any nearer as time goes on. The ex-soldiers in question would therefore, under the old army system, mostly have belonged to the second category of the Landwehr and the Landsturm.

A number of Landwehr and Landsturm units undoubtedly did not fight at all badly during the first

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few weeks of the world war of 1914. But the fact must be faced that most of the performances of the Landwehr and Landsturm units during the war must be judged very indulgently. A long time elapsed before they became really efficient fighters. We must also not overlook the fact that a large proportion of the rank and file of the units in question had already served for three years. Training in war-time or previous 'war experience' is no substitute for careful training in peace-time.

None of the unscrupulous optimists who are trying to influence our people have attempted to tell us satisfactorily how we are to form these Landsturm and Landwehr men rapidly into units which would be capable of coping with the well-trained and equipped troops of the active reserve and territorial armies of our adversaries. Neither do they attempt to suggest where such units are to be assembled and trained at leisure prior to our invasion by hostile armies. All this talk about preparations and nominal rolls is really self-deception of the most dangerous kind. Before the world war, we, in common with the great military Powers of the present day, disposed of a huge military organization—our District Commands for instance—which kept the nominal rolls up to date, and with the help of the civilian officials were able to make the most minute preparations for mobilization. This organization has been destroyed; mobilization, therefore, would have to be improvised. Do my readers really believe that this preparatory work in connection with mobilization was entirely superfluous? They are very much mistaken if they do! The nation is being deliberately deceived by the doctrine which is being taught with regard to this question in Germany.

It is impossible to create large units of ex-soldiers

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of the world war of 1914-18 that will be fit to take the field. We could probably use them to a limited extent in national warfare as the Belgian Government did in 1914.

But, we are told, generations of young men fit to carry arms have grown up, and they and our youth are only waiting to be made use of. The supernatural mischief-makers keep on hinting that these men could be formed into units of all kinds in the event of mobilization as if such an undertaking were an easy matter and to be accomplished in the twinkling of an eye. If such a thing is possible, why, I ask myself, did we keep up a standing army with two years' service prior to 1914 and our various army organizations, and why were we so carefully disarmed? I would remind my readers of the Army Corps which were wiped out at Ypres at the end of October and the beginning of November 1914. They consisted of depot troops who were called up at the outbreak of the war. The ten to twelve weeks' training they had been given, with everything in their favour be it remembered, had not proved adequate to render them fit to take the field. From the military point of view this was obvious. The Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss army during the last world war did not regard any of his divisions, which consisted of men who had received a militia training in peace-time, as fit to take the field until they had been trained for five weeks after their mobilization. Many months elapsed before the newly created units of the English army were sent to the French front, and in the case of the Americans a whole year. Moreover, these countries, separated by the sea from the theatre of war, were able to concentrate and train their new formations without let or hindrance on our part.

Germany cannot count upon being similarly cir-

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cumstanced in the approaching world war. Fresh units of German troops, generally speaking, could only be formed in Italy, Soviet Russia, or England. Their drafts and training staffs would have to be transported thither by rail or by sea.¹ Facilities of the kind do not exist in Germany.

Does any one, I ask, who has the slightest knowledge of war really believe that these so-called 'exercises' and other kinds of military make-believe that are being carried out here and there will enable us to shorten the period of training? or that occasional lectures to former officers at masonic or Skalden lodges, etc., will increase our preparedness for war, however excellent the intentions of those who organize them?

The hope entertained by the long-service men of the Reichswehr of being employed as leaders of the new units can only partially be realized. On the other hand, I can very well imagine their being allotted to the bands of volunteers who will carry on national warfare locally in front and in rear of the hostile armies or on the frontier.

Finally, we hear a lot of nonsense about 'scientific discoveries', 'death-rays', 'electric waves' by means of which, or of Gamma rays, we are going to bring down aircraft, and whisperings about poison gas, etc., etc. Apparently nobody realizes that the object of these devilishly misleading statements is merely to deceive the nation as to its helplessness and induce it to regard the world war as one of liberation.

¹ France only succeeded in creating fresh armies in the war of 1870-1, in spite of the presence of Germans on her soil, because of the efforts she made which far exceeded those of the Germans. The latter accordingly had not the troops available to crush these new formations at the outset. In those days armies were not millions strong.

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Heartily do I wish indeed that all this were true and that there were no deception about it! Surely we know by now that the appearance of every new weapon of offence is followed by its defensive counterpart or by effective measures of protection and realize the number of experiments and rehearsals that must take place before an invention can be made practical use of in warfare. A layman, I admit, must find it hard to do so. For many years I was engaged in experiments of this kind while serving on the General Staff, and my experience then and subsequently during the world war has taught me the time they take and the scale upon which they must be carried out before an invention can be effectively used in warfare.

Then, we are told, a great deal of war equipment exists in an improvised form. What I have said previously applies to this as well. Improvisations of this kind are far inferior to their models, and their adaptation and the training of the troops in their use takes a very, very great deal of time. A long period must necessarily elapse before troops supplied with and trained in the use of such improvised equipment can seriously cope with bodies of troops that have been formed for war purposes and are composed of men who have previously received a thorough training in peace-time.

Finally, I will add that we cannot look at these things from the point of view of a subaltern who imagines that a lorry extemporized as a tank will help him to defeat hostile armies, but must take the huge armies of the present day and their scale of equipment as our standard. Soldierly enthusiasm is often very misleading.

I cannot get rid of the unfortunate impression that the men who, thanks to the Revolution of the 9th of

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November 1918, were able to play such a decisive part in our disarmament at Berlin, Spa, Compiègne and Treves and subsequently at the making of peace, who declined to clear up the question of war guilt and accepted without a word of protest the violation of Part V of the edict of Versailles (according to which the 'victors' were to reduce their armaments as soon as we had done so), and finally allowed our Reichswehr to be insulted in the treaty, are endeavouring to conceal their guilt from the nation by deceiving the latter and themselves as to our chances of arming seriously. It is they who are inspiring it with false hopes and are actually allowing it to believe in the feasibility of the introduction of universal military service upon the outbreak of war. In view of their neglect to clear up the question of war guilt and to call attention at once in peace-time to the violation of the edict of Versailles by the enemy powers, such action on their part can only be termed criminal! It is all part of the carefully thought-out scheme of the supernational forces to destroy not only our own nation, but all the others as well. Our disarmament was a material part of their programme and every hindrance has been put in the way of our re-arming.

I quite understand every effort being made to convince our forces of their value, which I am sure is very great, but nevertheless is seriously impaired by lack of equipment. A huge national deception is being staged and will eventually lead to our destruction. However much I value self-devotion and enthusiasm, these qualities will not of themselves defeat the enemy, let alone the so-called patriotic phrases we hear at popular gatherings which are merely used by the speaker in order to obtain the applause of his audience. Where would these dreamers and phrase-

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mongers be if war were to break out in all its seriousness and the nation were left to confront the terribly dangerous situation into which, owing to its confidence in these fairy tales, it is being manœuvred?

Another instance of national deception on a large scale is afforded by the construction, by order of the Grand Orient of France, of huge fortified works upon the German frontier, merely with the object of persuading the Germans, French and Belgians that France is living in apprehension of an attack by the German Reichswehr or the Steel Helmets! The Germans are to be lulled into security and the French and Belgians converted to the idea of war by parading the 'German danger' before their eyes and the Italians by promises of German help. So it was in 1914. It is the same old devilish game.

Our opponents in the approaching world war are unfortunately under no illusions as to the weakness of the German forces and of their incapacity for resistance in war. My one wish is that the Germans may be similarly persuaded, for then their leaders, whoever the latter may be, will not dare to lead them to destruction at the behests of their employers. The nation will one day find suitable weapons with which to fight for its liberty, and it will then refuse to accept any longer whatever our enemies choose to offer us. The attainment of liberty must never cease to be the aim of the German people.

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exhibit the greatest reserve in dealing with the operations, so far as they affect our forces.

The operations, as I have already explained, will be based in the main upon the following plans:

Paris will endeavour by means of a series of rapid blows by the Belgian, French, Czecho-Slovak and Yugo-Slavian armies to break down the resistance of Germany and annihilate Italy so as to relieve Poland and Rumania as soon as possible and deal with the Soviets before the latter can make an effective use of the large numbers of potential troops at their disposal, a consideration which in itself would compel the main body of the Franco-Belgian army to advance into Germany.

Rome, too, will endeavour to defeat her adversaries and incidentally foil the intentions of the French Supreme Command of bringing help to the Rumano-Polish armies as soon as possible. The Franco-Belgian armies will accordingly be opposed in Germany by the English army, which will probably land in the Baltic ports of Holstein and Mecklenburg, and the Italian army, and will have to deal with a national uprising. The Italian army, however, before doing so will have to settle accounts with the army of Czecho-Slovakia.

If the Italian army is to appear in sufficient strength north of the Alps to bring about a decision in its favour, it will have immediately to gain a victory over the army of Yugo-Slavia so as to prevent the right flank of its army being molested when facing north.

Moscow will try to defeat Poland and Rumania as quickly as possible and then lend a helping hand

problems must know, irrespective of any special information which may have reached me, that I am only revealing what is well known to every intelligent officer in the armies of our enemies, let alone the General Staffs in question.

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to its allies in their decisive struggle with the Belgian, French, Czecho-Slovak and Yugo-Slav armies. It will have no interest, politically speaking, in extricating Germany and England from their difficulties.

Even in war-time it will be actively engaged in the furtherance of its plans for a world revolution: it hopes accordingly after settling accounts with Poland and Rumania to defeat single-handed the French army and its allies whose losses in their victorious actions with the armies of Italy, Germany and England will not only have weakened them but also brought the revolution a stage nearer in these countries.

As a first preliminary measure Paris will instruct its armies and those of Belgium to assemble as rapidly as possible in the Rhine Province, Rhenish-Hesse and Baden, and then to proceed as follows:

(1) Strong bodies of troops will march forward into the North German plain, in order to (a) defeat the German Reichswehr and any English troops that may have landed on our soil, (b) put a stop to the re-armament of Germany, (c) ruthlessly suppress any attempt at national warfare and (d) get into touch with the Polish army by the shortest route.

(2) The main body will march towards Munich with a view to combining operations with the Czecho-Slovak and Yugo-Slav armies in the decisive campaign against Italy.

Accordingly the armies of Czecho-Slovakia and Yugo-Slavia, after taking measures to paralyse the forces of Austria and Hungary, will assemble to the south of the Danube and on the Yugo-Slav frontier.

Czecho-Slovakia will, however, have had previously to 'pacify' North Germany in co-operation with the Polish army, a task which will be much facilitated by the railway systems of both countries, especially that of Czecho-Slovakia.

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A glance at the map will show the serious position of Hungary, surrounded as she is by Yugo-Slavia, Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia, whose troops can at once overrun and crush her and easily cut her off from Austria. We may therefore obviously expect an immediate invasion of Hungary by these three countries in order to suppress drastically any national uprising at the outset and to effect the junction between the Yugo-Slav and Czecho-Slovak armies on Austrian soil, an operation that will still leave plenty of time for the Rumanian troops to take part in the fighting on the Russian frontier.

The Yugo-Slav army, however, will be compelled to leave *strong detachments behind to watch* its Bulgarian and Greek frontiers as well as in Macedonia and Montenegro.

The Italian army has got to deal with the army of Yugo-Slavia. Its line of advance is therefore obvious and is clearly indicated by the configuration of the frontier and the concentration of troops on either side of the frontier in the neighbourhood of Trieste. It will have to use Austrian territory in order to take advantage of its superior numbers against Yugo-Slavia, even if a large force is dispatched to Montenegro through Albania.

In order to attack Czecho-Slovakia and France the Italian army will be compelled to advance into Austria and South Germany. It cannot possibly halt at the Alps. It can only deploy effectively to the north of them. Italy, no doubt, will be influenced in her action by considerations of another order: she cannot desert Germany a second time.

In spite of the development of her railway and road system the communications between Italy and the country to the north of the Alps are inadequate. Their absence will be very seriously felt by the Italian

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army during its advance to South Germany, where its position for some considerable time is bound to be uncommonly serious. It will assemble in rear of a line drawn between Trieste and Linz, the Upper Danube as far as Ulm, and the Lake of Constance, an operation that will have to be protected by Austrian, Hungarian and German forces.

The Hungarian army will be forced to leave Hungary in order to establish contact with the Italian army, and together with the army of Austria cover the advance of the Italian army against Yugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia.

The Austrian army reinforced by the Heimwehr (provided it is given time by Czecho-Slovakia and Yugo-Slavia to do so) can of course, and will, easily effect its junction with the Italian army south of the Danube.

The 7th and 5th Divisions of the Reichswehr which will have assembled in South Germany will be assigned the task of protecting the Italian army against Czecho-Slovakia and the French: a very small force to carry out such a task, the successful accomplishment of which nevertheless is essential if the Italian army is to assemble in South Germany.

Whether France or Italy wish or dare to respect the neutrality of Switzerland is immaterial. The general situation would only be superficially modified but not radically altered in that event. France enjoys the sympathies of a Switzerland that is controlled by freemasons, and accordingly is in a better position to respect her neutrality than Italy which has so few routes available, and they in many cases none of the best, by which to advance into Austria and South Germany and up to the Lake of Constance. The violation of Swiss neutrality will, however, eventually become almost inevitable. I am, however, assuming

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to start with that both states will avoid violating the neutrality of Switzerland, and that the latter will close her frontiers and assemble her mobilized divisions at Berne, Zürich, and above all, at those points on her southern frontier where the railways from Italy cross her frontiers, unless, of course, difficulties in the way of food supplies compel her to throw in her lot with one of the parties. Of course, France and Italy will be compelled in any case to leave troops not only on their mutual frontiers, but on the Swiss frontier, so as to be able to deal with any subsequent attempt to violate the neutrality of Switzerland by their adversaries or with any hostile action on the part of Switzerland. These troops can only be withdrawn at a later stage of the operations.

France and Italy will naturally leave troops on their Alpine frontier. Both sides will assume the offensive through the mountains in order to deceive their opponents as to their intentions.

Any advance by large bodies of French troops across the Franco-Italian frontier with a view to affording direct assistance to the Yugo-Slav army is out of the question, as the Alps preclude the use of troops in large numbers. The roads which lead across them, moreover, are easily blocked. Communication along the coast-line would have to take place under the guns of the fleets.¹

The strategical position in the East as regards

¹ The configuration of the frontier alone would compel France and Italy in the event of a war between Italy and Yugo-Slavia and France to disregard the neutrality of the disarmed states of Austria and Germany. A war of this kind cannot be dealt with within the limits of this study. I would only point out the difference between the position of a neutral state and that of an allied or enemy state as regards countries that are engaged in hostilities and that Italy would hardly dare to venture upon a war of this kind of her own accord.

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Russia on the one hand and Poland and Rumania on the other, is less obscure in spite of there being more scope for alternative operations. It is merely a question of undertaking defensive or offensive operations within, beyond, or on the frontiers.

The assembly on either side of the Russo-Rumanian and Russo-Polish frontiers where troops are already massed in large numbers, as was the case in France and Germany before the world war, and the nature of the preliminary operations will depend very much upon the extent to which the Soviet forces have been expanded upon the outbreak of war and upon the esteem in which they are held by the Polish and Rumanian Supreme Command. Were the Soviet army to be no stronger than it is at the present time these commanders would possibly seriously consider a joint advance south of the Pripet into the Ukraine even at the risk of a Russian counter-attack from the north. The Soviet Government would of course at the same time oppose the advance of the Polish and Rumanian armies into the Ukraine, and the Poles the Russian counter-attack to the north of the Pripet. Owing to the numbers of trained men available, Soviet Russia will, of course, be able to put fresh units into the field every year, a consideration which no doubt will not have escaped the attention of the commanders of the Rumanian and Polish armies. Roles would then be exchanged and the main army of the Soviets assume the offensive against Poland and Rumania, the main attack being developed upon the right flank, whereas Poland and Rumania would try to counter-attack the Russians. In view of the huge superiority of the latter the Polish and Rumanian armies would have to contemplate other operations and even the possibility of avoiding a decision by a retreat. Of course the adoption of this

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policy would entail the abandonment of large areas to Soviet rule. The superiority of the Bolshevik army might even be so great as to compel the use of Czechoslovak troops (probably units that are mainly composed of German reservists) and even Yugo-Slav troops against it. I am acting on the very probable, and from the German point of view, favourable assumption that the Soviet Government, in spite of being unable to spare troops simultaneously for a landing on the Prussian-Polish coast, will be in a position to take the offensive in superior numbers and advance into Poland and Rumania, and that the latter countries, owing to the supreme efforts made by them, will feel strong enough to act independently of their allies and accept a decisive action on their Eastern frontiers. Poland, in that event, would soon be compelled in consequence to withdraw her troops from her Western frontier and Rumania to confine her defensive measures against Bulgaria, which will be awaiting the hour of revenge, within the narrowest possible limits.

The neutrality of Lithuania will at first be respected by both Soviet Russia and Poland. Poland, knowing that she will be compelled to employ all her forces against Russia, will make a special effort to overrun East Prussia immediately mobilization is ordered. She will accordingly organize her fortresses such as Cracow, Przemyśl, Ivangorod, Warsaw, Novo-Georgievsk (Modlin), Posen, Thorn and Graudenz as a defensive barrier against Germany, which will absorb a considerable number of troops. Even so Czechoslovak and Polish troops would have to occupy Silesia and threaten Berlin immediately upon mobilization in order to prevent Germany arming.

The situation being as I have described, I have assumed in Map A that a certain course of action will

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be taken by the German Reichswehr and the Naval Corps possibly reinforced by an English army that has landed in the Baltic ports of Holstein, Mecklenburg, and by flying squadrons that have been dispatched to Germany by air from England, Russia and Italy. I should like to add in this connection that one division is out of the picture. The reader must not be misled by the scale of the map.

It will be obvious by this time that the commander of the German army will be impatiently awaiting the arrival of the English and Bolshevist armies in German territory.

The operations on land will be contingent upon and assisted by those at sea.

From a purely military point of view the maritime operations will pursue two main objectives:

Firstly, in the North Sea and Baltic, to secure the uninterrupted passage of the British army from the East Coast of England to Germany to protect its landing, or, alternatively, to prevent the same; and secondly, in the Mediterranean, to maintain or interrupt communication between France and its African Colonies, from which the former received such huge reinforcements during the world war, and her mandated territory of Syria.

Furthermore, the cruisers of both systems of alliance and other maritime forces, such as submarines and sea-planes, will be used to prevent the transport of food, war material and other military necessities. Starvation is an additional weapon which will be employed where others fail.

Communication with Russia will be easily maintained via the White Sea and Archangel unless the Finns cut the railway to Petrograd farther to the south.

The naval forces of the Soviets, Germany and England will control the Baltic and maintain access to the

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German and Russian ports. England will not trouble herself about the neutrality of the Danish waters. A squadron outside Copenhagen will soon put an end to any resistance on the part of the Danes.

In the situation assumed by me, Poland will evacuate her naval station at Gdynia—Polish and French submarines, however, may very possibly find a safe hiding-place in the Finnish Islands, where they can establish a base for their raiding expeditions in which, very likely, they will be assisted by the naval forces of Finland.

The position of England and Germany in the North Sea will be less favourable. The North Sea can be entered by French submarines and mine-layers not only directly from Calais and Belgian ports, but also round the North of Scotland, and can be flown over by aircraft from Belgian bases. Holland will no more resent the violation of her air neutrality than she did in the world war. The position in the North Sea will be altered decisively to the disadvantage of Soviet Russia, Germany and England as soon as the Belgian, French and Polish troops advance from the South and occupy part of the German coast-line.

French submarines, mine-layers and aircraft will endeavour to blockade England, and French light cruisers will issue forth from the French Atlantic ports and on the coast of Africa and try to cut her communications.

England likewise will then do her utmost to prevent any supplies reaching the western ports of France; the latter, however, will have every prospect of obtaining them through Spain, which nowadays is largely under masonic influence, unless the present Romish-Fascist Government makes any objection.

In the Mediterranean and the Black Sea the supremacy of the navies of England, Italy and the Soviets

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will be undisputed, in spite of the excellent facilities for raids by French submarines and aircraft that exist in the Western Mediterranean, the Southern Coast of France, and above all in Corsica. Nevertheless, France will not be able to count upon maintaining uninterrupted communication with North Africa and Syria.

The Adriatic, which divides Italy and Yugo-Slavia, will afford French and Yugo-Slav submarines, mine-layers and aircraft great scope for their activities. The Rumanian submarines will be unable to do much in the Black Sea. Italy will get supplies from America and Australia without much difficulty.

The position of Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugo-Slavia, on the other hand, will be a very serious one, in spite of their predominantly agricultural character. They will only be able to obtain supplies so long as Bulgaria and Greece do not declare against them, otherwise they will be entirely isolated. It is only natural under these circumstances that these states should be desirous at the present time of entering into very close economic relations. Their position is a further proof of the urgency, from their point of view, of the speedy delivery of a crushing blow by their allies against the Italian army and of a rapid advance by the French and Belgian armies across Germany. The Eastern European allies of the former will need supplies of all kinds in addition to direct military aid. When all is said and done the supplies of the two systems of alliances will depend in the main upon the goodwill of the United States. Japan will keep her mercantile marine far away from European troubles, but at the same time prevent the Soviet republic getting supplies via Vladivostock.

China, we may anticipate, will not show the smallest inclination to allow American goods to be conveyed to Soviet Russia through her territory.

Chapter V

War begins on the Unprotected Frontiers

IN MY articles in *Ludendorff's Volkswarte* I took the 1st of May 1932 as the date of the outbreak of the war. Considerations other than those of a purely military nature led me to regard that date as the most likely, considerations which of course have escaped the notice of the Germans, but which, as a matter of fact, have only too decisively influenced some of the most important events during the past few centuries. In dealing with the systems based upon force which are trying to bring about a world war we are dealing, we must remember, with a set of people who firmly believe in the degrading superstitions of the Jewish cabbala. The inner Jewish Circle, the Freemasons and Jesuits, are all of them cabbalists, in varying degrees.¹

In fixing the time for the inception of any political action on their part and particularly of revolutionary

¹ In the words of Brother Pike, who from 1859 to 1891 was Grand Master of the Southern Supreme Council in Charleston, i.e. the head of the freemasons who observe the old adopted Scottish rite and of freemasonry all over the world:

'Every really genuinely masonic society derives its secrets and symbols from the cabbala, which seals the union between general reason and the divine law. It possesses the key to the present, the past, and the future.'

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wars they are just as anxiously and slavishly influenced by their superstitious reverence for the laws of numbers of the cabbala as other people are by the calculations of astrologists as to auspicious and inauspicious dates. The 1st of May 1932 happens, according to the cabbalistic superstition, to be a specially auspicious not to say 'holy' day upon which to begin the war.¹

However silly we may think these superstitions the entire calendar of the supernatural forces is regulated by them. These 'holy' dates are therefore of supreme importance to the cabbalists at the head of the systems based upon force which are trying to bring about war.

On the other hand, it is a matter of supreme indifference to the nations which are doomed to destruction whether the war begins in 1931, 1932, or even 1933, or breaks out on the 1st of May or at any

¹ I cannot go into this matter at length, but would refer my readers to my *Destruction of Freemasonry by the revelation of its secrets and War Agitation and National Massacre*, in which I have explained the special holiness and auspiciousness of number 15. The numbers 10 and 5 are the cabbalistic equivalents for the two first consonants of the word 'Jehovah'. Numbers which when added together transversally make 15 or are divisible by 10 or 5 are accounted auspicious by both Jews and cabbalists. The great French Revolution broke out in 1789, i.e. $1 + 7 + 8 + 9 = 25$. Preparations for the world war of 1914 began 25 years previously. The figures of the year 1932 added together transversally make 15. The figure 15 is represented by the ciphers 1 and 5. That is why the 1st of May was chosen as the Jewish holiday. Our first day of mobilization in the world war was 2.8, figures which when added together make 101.

The year 1932 is also considered to be very important in financial and political circles. As the Marxist, Severing, explained to a public meeting at Lengerich in Westphalia on the 27th of August: 'We must either get work or endeavour to keep our heads above water this year, next year and perhaps the year after that.'

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other date. In any case it is certain to begin at a season that is specially unfavourable to one of the systems of alliances from the point of view of its food supplies, that is to say, probably some weeks before the harvest.

In my following observations I shall not assume any particular date, but merely speak of such and such a day or week of mobilization in order to bring home to my readers the shortness of the period after the first day of mobilization into which so many events will be crowded.¹

By the time the war breaks out the economic crisis and unemployment will have attained intolerable proportions, the Socialist, Fascist and Bolshevik economic systems will be in a state of collapse and the nations plunged in misery.

The natural disinclination of the latter to accept such a state of things will be made a pretext for inciting them still further against each other. The masses of the armed nations which form part of the horizontal system of alliances will be more and more impressed by stories of the impending German invasion and hatred of the Poles and Czechs for everything German will be increasingly fostered.

These devilish aims, moreover, will have been furthered only too effectively by the unscrupulous and frivolous chatter and boastings of the sham warriors and soldiers in the disarmed states as to our chances of regaining our liberty by means of another world war. In the meantime, however, the campaign of popular enlightenment will have made some head-

¹ In working out operations I have frequently had to assume certain things as happening on such and such a day of mobilization. It is quite immaterial whether they happen a day earlier or later. The general impression is not in any way affected thereby, and that is what really matters.

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way and led to the detection of the international mischief makers. Distress will have rendered the nations more clear-sighted, but they will still lack the determination to oppose them.

The situation of the various nations will indeed have become unbearable. 'Something will have to be done'; 'better a terrible end than an existence of perpetual terror'. Such are the insinuations that will be conveyed to and eagerly welcomed by the nations whose position is most desperate. What they are 'to do' and what the 'terrible end' will be like: to these and similar questions no reply will be vouchsafed by the same political leaders and newspapers who for years past have deliberately ignored my proposals which alone afford a remedy for our troubles.

The nations accordingly, one and all the victims of the deceit in one form or another of the supernational forces and their puppets, will stagger into another world war as a means of escape from their troubles: and yet they will be just as astonished when war breaks out as they were in 1914.

As political tension increases the great military powers make immediate preparation for war by air, land and sea and begin mobilization on the quiet and secretly take defensive precautions upon their frontiers and adapt their industries for war. Germany, Austria and Hungary make similar preparations, and the arrival in these countries of consignments of arms and ammunition from England, Italy and Russia attracts the notice of France and her allies.

Whether the war is brought about by a difference of opinion between France and her allies and Germany, Austria and Hungary as to the interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles in the matter of armaments, of an incident of another kind such as a sham

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or real attempt by the Grand Orient of France upon the life of the Pope during the reception by the latter of a deputation of pilgrims, is utterly immaterial. The supernational forces have never been at a loss for a reason for declaring war 'at the right time'.

War breaks out!

There is no declaration of war: the rifles go off of themselves.

Every state in Europe with the exception of Norway, Holland, Spain, Portugal and Turkey and Japan in the Far East, appoints the same day as the first day of mobilization.

War in the air and sea begins on the night of that day.

London, Paris, Marseilles, Milan and Rome, including the Vatican City, Venice, Agram, Budapesth and other foreign towns are effectively bombarded with gas, explosive and incendiary bombs. In Germany and Austria, Düsseldorf, the towns and industrial districts of the Ruhr, Cologne, Coblenz, Mainz, Frankfurt, Ludwigshafen, Mannheim, Heidelberg, Karlsruhe, Freiburg, Stuttgart, Augsburg, Munich, Ratisbon, Passau, Linz, Salzburg, Graz and Vienna, Nürnberg, Halle, Leipsic, Dresden, parts of the lignite fields of Central Germany, Berlin, the country round Waldenburg, Breslau, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Stettin, Köslin, Stolp, Elbing, Allenstein and Königsberg suffer the same fate.

Proclamations are thrown down in Hungary, Austria and Germany, stating that any one not belonging to the Reichswehr who takes part in hostilities will suffer capital punishment and that in the event of any destruction of railway lines or engineering works or an attempt to blockade the roads severe punishment will be inflicted not only upon the

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authors, but upon the inhabitants of the localities and areas concerned. Similar notifications are addressed by the hostile states to the Governments of Germany, Austria and Hungary with an insolent addendum to the effect that the Governments of the former regard the limitations of armaments as legally binding in international law in spite of the non-fulfilment of the promises of a general disarmament contained in the Treaty of Versailles.

Ships, including some of German nationality, are sunk in the Baltic, the North Sea and elsewhere and the coasts rendered unapproachable by mines.

Collisions occur on the various frontiers. French and Belgian detachments, accompanied by numerous tanks, cross their frontiers and penetrate far into our territory. Aix-la-Chapelle, Treves, Saarlouis, Saarbruck, and the frontier towns of the Palatinate, as well as Kehl and the Rhine bridges up to Basle, are all occupied.

The advance of patrols into hostile territory leads to encounters at many points on the frontiers of Hungary, Austria and Germany (including East Prussia) and of Yugo-Slavia, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Poles occupy Ratibor, Gleiwitz, Hindenburg and Beuthen in Upper Silesia.

The civilian population takes part in the fighting. Force becomes the only consideration the moment war breaks out. The coloured nations rise in revolt against their 'white' oppressors irrespective of the systems of alliances and forces to which the latter belong.

Everywhere from the outset the war is conducted with unheard-of cruelty, in the air, on land and at sea. International law is even less respected than during the world war of 1914-18 when it was so woefully prostituted by our enemies.

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All agreements relating to the conduct of warfare, prohibiting, for instance, the discharge of gas bombs from aeroplanes, or placing limitations on the use of submarines, are ignored. The various systems based upon force are agreed in their determination that the war is to accomplish their object of annihilating once more millions upon millions of human beings and terrorizing the nations of Europe until they tamely submit to the victor.

Modern weapons of warfare, and particularly warfare as carried on by aircraft against the civil population, prove very effective means to this end. National war, that most harmful and devastating form of warfare, which means the illegal participation of the civilian population in the fighting between the regular armies and which is held to be essential to the success of the resistance of the helpless Germans and Hungarians, only plays into the hands of the supernational forces. Their armies are compelled ruthlessly to suppress this national war and apply the 'laws of war' in all their rigour to this end. The seed which has been sown shoots up everywhere and bears its expected fruits. Those who have been so busily engaged in sowing the seeds of hatred in the minds of well-armed nations such as the Poles, Czechs, Serbians and Rumanians against the defenceless Germans and Hungarians and of the Italians against the Yugo-Slavs now reap their reward. The apprehension, moreover, that Germany was about to attack and annihilate them which has been fostered in the minds of the Belgians and French ever since 1919 proves equally effective. They have been told that their only means of safety is to murder Germans; and they act accordingly. The bitter feelings of national minorities towards their oppressors, the revolt of the subjugated coloured races in other

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parts of the world against the 'whites', of the Arabs against the Jews in Palestine, of the Kurds against the Turks, etc., one and all help to further the nefarious objects of the secret wirepullers.

The latter proceed to stir up religious and political passions and appeal to the lower instincts of humanity in order to render the process of destruction more complete. There is no crime which the hungry and desperate mob shrinks from perpetrating. Such is the character, from its beginning to its close, of the most terrible tragedy that has ever afflicted humanity.

National extermination is completed by economic ruin, and with the exception of the war industries of the military powers all economic activity comes to a standstill. A feeble attempt at its resumption is made in Germany, Austria and Hungary. Money becomes worthless. Those who were rich and prosperous one day wake up beggared the next. Exorbitant prices are soon charged for the veriest necessities of life. Food-hogging goes on everywhere. Food rationing is organized on the card system with which we became so well acquainted during the war, and as then bears most heavily on those who play the game.

The belligerent states, as in the previous world war, confiscate the property of enemy subjects in their own territories and intern its owners. Germany, however, is not in a position to carry out these measures to their full extent. Every country establishes the strictest form of censorship and does its utmost by means of the Press and other docile organs to stir up popular enthusiasm in favour of the war. Counter-propaganda is immediately organized and disseminated by secret organizations, aircraft, and radio.

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son with the fearful scenes of devastation that as time goes on are witnessed in all parts of the country, especially in Berlin, the provincial capitals and the industrial areas.

On land the campaign at first proceeds rather slowly. The armies require to be mobilized, and the frontiers along the Alps and between Italy and Yugoslavia, Poland and Rumania and Russia are protected by strong bodies of troops.

The territory of the defenceless nations of Germany, German-Austria and Hungary, on the other hand, at once becomes the scene of hostilities.

The German Western front between Aix-la-Chapelle and Basle is crossed on the first day of mobilization by detachments of all arms that have been rapidly mobilized, preceded by a strong force of tanks, infantry on motor-lorries and mechanized artillery, which are followed that night and next day by strong advanced guards. The whole country up to the Rhine and the whole of Baden south of Heidelberg, between the Rhine and the Black Forest, is occupied by the third or fourth day of mobilization.

The German Reichswehr endeavours during the first two days of mobilization to check the advance of the Belgian and French invaders, and succeeds in doing so at a few points. In the end, however, it is forced to retire with considerable losses. Its appearance has been greeted with joy by the civilian population which in some places takes part in the fighting, but is ruthlessly dealt with by the Belgo-French courts-martial; German volunteers are shot and the villages in the proximity of which civilians have taken part in the fighting, or roads have been blocked, are destroyed by fire. Towns and rural areas in which railways or bridges have been destroyed by the Reichswehr are mulcted in heavy contributions. Ere

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long hostages are seized and executed in the event of the perpetration of acts of sabotage in the rear of the army. They consist chiefly of Communist and National Socialist leaders, leading industrialists, unless they happen to be Jews or freemasons, and of the chief officials of the Church of Rome and editors of the 'National' and 'Romish' press.

The Belgian and French troops at once operate the railways up to the Rhine, administer the country in their occupation, compel the population to supply them with large quantities of food-stuffs, confiscate motor-lorries and take steps to remove the male population between the ages of 17 and 45 into the interior of France. At the same time any transmission of news to Germany is prohibited under penalty of death.

All payments from public funds, including of course unemployment benefits, pensions and salaries are suspended. Wages very soon cease to be paid and distress begins to stalk through the land.

The assembly of the Belgo-French armies on the Rhine and in Baden is planned to begin on the sixth day of mobilization. The concentration of the active army and reserves is expected to be completed by the twelfth and that of the whole army by the seventeenth day of mobilization.

Even by the fifth day of mobilization, however, the advanced guards consisting of infantry and cavalry divisions, which for various reasons are composed of black troops stationed in France, begin their forward movement towards Bremen, Hanover, Cassel, Eisenach and Ratisbon. They are preceded as before at a considerable distance ahead by aeroplanes and columns of tanks and infantry on lorries to whom are assigned the task of ruthlessly overcoming any opposition on the part of the Reichswehr, preventing any

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Farther to the north along the frontier of Pomerania and Poland, the 2nd Division advances into Polish territory on the first day of mobilization, the main body proceeding towards Dirschau and smaller parties in the direction of Gdynia, with a view to supporting our troops in East Prussia. After brushing aside the Polish frontier guard it encounters Polish troops who offer the most obstinate resistance but finally retire upon Graudenz. On reaching Dirschau our troops find that the bridge has been pretty effectively destroyed, but are able to capture Gdynia, which has not as yet been completely evacuated by the Poles, and then after suffering severe casualties return to German territory with their prisoners, where they at once entrain to take part in the fighting in Saxony and Silesia.

In the meantime the Poles have begun their *coup de main* against East Prussia.

On the second day of mobilization strong Polish forces, equipped with every modern appliance of warfare and escorted by strong squadrons of aeroplanes, leave Graudenz and the neighbourhood of Thorn and invade East Prussia near Neidenburg and press on towards Elbing and Königsberg. On the third day of mobilization Polish forces on our Eastern frontier take part in the movement and advance on Lyck and Gumbinnen. By the seventh day of mobilization the fate of East Prussia is sealed. The German Reichswehr, in spite of their heroic resistance and the support of numerous volunteers, are crushed by the superior number of the Poles in spite of the heavy losses of the latter. Only the merest remnants escape by way of Königsberg and Pillau. The brave men who have valiantly taken part in the action in order to save their homes and villages meet with a terrible fate at the hands of the Poles; a fate beside

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which the horrors of the Russian invasion of 1914 fade into insignificance. The surviving male population capable of bearing arms between the ages of 17 and 45 is interned at Warsaw and Cracow. Enormous quantities of corn, horses and cattle are requisitioned. German civilization is wiped out. No pen can describe the sufferings of this province.

The Polish troops which have invaded East Prussia rejoin the left wing of the Polish army as soon as the devastation of the country is completed, leaving garrisons behind them in Pillau and Grodno. Only a very small force of occupation is left in East Prussia. The Polish naval forces can now take refuge in Pillau. Hardly any skirmishing worth mentioning takes place on the frontier between Poland and Rumania and Russia.

Chapter VI

How a Disarmed Nation Fares amid Advancing Armies

THE FIRST few days of the war have been terrible indeed for the disarmed nations of Germany, Austria and Hungary. By the end of the first week of mobilization war stands revealed to them in all its naked hideousness. What a contrast to the world war of 1914, when our proud army protected our native soil!

Hungary has been devastated and the vigour of her people destroyed for ever.

The Austrian Capital and territory north of the Danube have been occupied by the enemy. Austria herself, as the supernational powers intended, is now to become a part of the battlefield upon which her ancient enemies the Czecho-Slovaks, the Yugo-Slavs and the Italians are to enfeeble one another and incidentally destroy the Germans. The latter themselves now realize the terribly serious nature of their position.

The same terrible and now inevitable fate awaits South Germany and its inhabitants, the only difference being that in this quarter it is France and Italy who, in accordance with the will of Rome and of the Grand Orient of France, are fighting for the mastery and at the same time completing the ex-

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The Germans heed them no longer, for they recall my warnings in the autumn of 1930. Hitherto, owing to their wretched conceit or their hereditary inability (which the supernational forces realized only too well and exploited accordingly) to act with foresight and grapple betimes with dangers that are looming at hand, they have mocked at me; now they suddenly realize the terrible pass to which they have been brought by their mistaken belief in those who promised to restore them their freedom and the right to arm. They turn at first upon those who were responsible for the revolutionizing of the army and the authors of the Revolution of 1918; i.e. the leaders of the parties of the Left and of the Romish parties who brought about the Revolution and helped to disarm Germany. They turn, too, against the military leaders who revolutionized G.H.Q. at Spa and who, by introducing Soldiers' Councils into the army and their subsequent action, rendered possible the disarmament of Germany. They are equally indignant with the 'Nationalist' leaders of the parties of the Right and the military societies who for years have been arousing their hopes of regaining their liberty by foreign intrigues, and particularly by means of an alliance with Italy and England, and indirectly with Soviet Russia. The fury of the populace is chiefly directed against the supernational wire-pullers, the Jews, the Freemasons and the officials of the Christian Church, in spite of all their fine talk, and also against the editors of those newspapers which deceived it into believing that a pacifist 'policy of fulfilment' or a war-like 'policy of alliances' was a blessing instead of a curse. The scales fall, as it were, from the eyes of the German people in the hour of disaster, and they realize the honesty of my intentions when I endeavoured as an expert to enlighten them as to the

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war which has just broken out. Now when they behold the ruin brought about by the activities of these supernational forces, and the mischief-makers themselves stand unveiled before them, they recoil in horror, but alas! it is too late. Too late do they regret having once more disregarded my warnings. Their one wish now is to call the guilty to account.

The supernational forces still retain control of the German Government for the time being. They have suppressed every warning that had been uttered as to the danger of this warlike policy of alliances, or caused them to be suppressed by the Government of the Reich. The latter which has deprived the Governments of the states, with the exception of that of Bavaria, of all their powers, now proceeds, by direction of the supernational forces, to limit the popular indignation against the guilty by brute force, a task in which it is successful at first, thanks to the support of the National Socialist and Communist bodyguards and militant units and of the military associations which are completely under its control, and of a venal and mendacious press. The Government still hopes to assuage the popular indignation against its supernational backers and to save itself, especially as the Communists, owing to the alliance with the Soviets, are in favour of a war which means for them the victory of the universal revolution.

The apparent 'calm', however, especially among the socialist workmen, is merely the effect of stern measures of repression and of numerous arrests, and is utterly misleading.

Like their fellow-countrymen in South Germany who have taken refuge beyond the Danube, and the inhabitants of East Prussia who fled across East Prussia to the Vistula and far inland before the

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advancing Russians in 1914, the inhabitants of North Germany crowd into Berlin to escape from the invaders. Such trains as are still running are crammed and the roads crowded with fugitives. The distress among these poor folk is terrible to witness. As the railway traffic becomes disorganized, communication almost ceases. The food arrangements in the great cities and industrial areas break down and the hungry mob takes to rioting. The police, in spite of their utmost exertions, are unable to control the popular indignation.

And yet, the appeal of the German Government to volunteers, former members of the Reichswehr, ex-soldiers of the far-distant world war of 1914-18, untrained men and youths, to undergo military training and join the forces, meets with the same eager response as that of the Bavarian Government in South Germany. Thousands of active and plucky fellows who are at one in their resolve to sacrifice their lives for their ideals, however much they may differ in this respect, come forward to serve their country in the hour of its need, either by fighting for her or committing acts of sabotage in rear of the enemy. Many of them are adherents to the monarchy who are anxious to serve the former dynasties whose representatives have shown a similar resolve: Alas! that all these people should have refused to join issue betimes with the supernational forces, the real enemies of the country, in spite of my years of warning, and help me to avert this impending calamity—nay, should have actually gone so far as to put obstacles in the way of my collaborators who were fighting the good fight, to the great satisfaction of the authors of our ruin, and thus contributed to bring about this terrible catastrophe. Now that they are faced with disaster they are resolved to fight and heroically

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to fulfil their destiny. They seriously believe, poor fellows, that now for the first time their 'country is calling them'!

The Government at the last moment abandons the idea of enforcing universal military service or even war service for both sexes at the front and at home, as advocated by me during the world war.

The volunteers who are flocking to the garrison and other towns, especially in the neighbourhood of the frontier, do not know where to apply when they get there. The troops are at the front and the depot and other authorities are unable to cope with the work. Moreover, there is a terrible shortage of everything, owing to the systematic destruction in this respect that took place after the world war of 1914-18.

'Arming' is out of the question in those districts which have already been visited by the war or where the enemy may appear at any moment. All that can be done is to raise bands of volunteers, consisting of ex-soldiers and a few of the young men with a stiffening of Reichswehr and led by ex-officers, and arm them as well as circumstances permit, and send them out to contest the advance of the enemy. Other bands are formed to commit acts of sabotage in rear of the invader, and therefore wear no distinctive 'badges for the present.

In North Germany—I have assumed the military situation to be as favourable as I dare—it has been found possible to collect and even form infantry battalions and regiments of former members of the Reichswehr and ex-soldiers of the world war of 1914-18 and a few depot units between Bremen, Hanover, Berlin and Stettin. The 6th Division and the 3rd Cavalry Division, reinforced by parties of volunteers, afford a certain amount of protection against the Belgian army which is still a good way

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off. Whether the Reichswehr can hold its ground in Saxony, the Lausitz and Silesia is a question which, in view of its equipment, I should be very sorry to have to answer.

The untrained volunteers are sent off to the Baltic ports in Mecklenburg and Holstein as soon as the reorganization of the traffic permits, and are thence dispatched to England and Soviet Russia in the transports which carried the English army to Holstein and Mecklenburg; during the passage they are exposed, of course, to attack by hostile submarines and aircraft.

The confusion in North Germany is terrible: orders issued one day are rendered inexecutable the next by sudden changes in the situation. The position in Berlin is very serious indeed. The German Government, in view of the critical state of affairs, is secretly preparing to remove to Kiel. Aircraft are held in readiness to transport the members of the Government thither at any moment.

South of the Danube units of ex-Reichswehrmen and ex-soldiers are being formed, as in North Germany. All the untrained men capable of bearing arms between the ages of 17 and 45, together with their training staffs, consisting of Reichswehrmen and ex-soldiers of the old army, are sent off to North Italy in the empty Italian troop-trains. The untrained Austrian and Hungarian volunteers of corresponding age and physical fitness are also sent off to the North of Italy in charge of their training staffs, and a few Austrian battalions formed of discharged soldiers and men who fought in the world war. The Hungarian army by a tremendous effort has been brought up to its original strength of 30,000 men.

The impression caused by these events is in terrible contrast to our recollections of 1914!

In the meantime mobilization has been proceeding

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in the countries of the belligerent Powers and in Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Bulgaria and Greece, as well as in Turkey and Japan, on the same lines as was carried out in Germany a few years ago.

Mobilization takes place in France according to schedule. The freemasons who are directing the destinies of France have succeeded in overcoming the objection of a large section of the French nation to the war by spreading inspired reports of the determination of the Germans to destroy the French. The Officials of the Church of Rome take part in this campaign of intimidation, upon the instructions of their superiors in Rome, in order to make it appear that the war is of a 'defensive character' on the French side, an impression the creation of which is essential to the success of their plan to ruin Germany, and to the concealment of their real intentions. The French Government has no need on this occasion to murder any one, as they did Jaurès on the 31st July 1914, because he was against the war.

In common with the other military powers, it has made arrangements for the protection of its railways, and has, moreover, taken every precaution to prevent disorder, including the arrest of the Communist leaders. The Communists, however, keep quiet for the present. The only people to give any trouble are the Italians in France whom the French Government finds it impracticable to expel or intern on account of their numbers, and even they to a large extent are embittered and prejudiced against Mussolini.

The mobilization of the Belgian army takes place under almost identical conditions. The Flemings, who are completely in the hands of the Romish clergy, are only too easily influenced against their own flesh and blood. In Belgium, too, inspired

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rumours are being circulated of Germany's intention to annihilate them.

In Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Yugo-Slavia the third International is busily engaged in the work of destruction, its activities being mainly directed against railways and engineering works, telegraphs, army equipment, ammunition stores, aircraft, army factories and light and power stations, as well as against coal mines and oil wells. The Communists also engage in anti-war propaganda among the inhabitants and even murder some of the leaders of the war movement.

Similar outrages are committed by members of the national minorities, especially by the Ukrainians in East Galicia, the Magyars in Rumania, and in Yugo-Slavia as I have already stated, by the Croats and Montenegrins, as well as by the Slovenes and Macedonians, in consequence of the intrigues of the officials of the Roman Catholic Church among the minorities of their confession.

Many Communists and members of the national minorities refuse to obey their mobilization orders and go into hiding. A number of Jews in Poland and Germans in Czecho-Slovakia fail, moreover, to report for duty; in some cases, too, Germans protest against being compelled to fight against Germans.

Some of the Communists and members of minorities also join up with the firm intention of committing further acts of sabotage or deserting, and even of stirring up mutiny if they get a chance.

Landsturm units composed of Czech reservists are quartered in the German districts of Czecho-Slovakia in order to 'keep the Germans quiet'.

On the other hand, serious industrial disturbances break out in Italy which are obviously attributable to the intrigues of the Grand Orient of France.

Disarmed amid Advancing Armies

England mobilizes her army and her militia (Territorial Army), and Ireland places her contingent under English orders at the wish of the Pope.

The Dominions of Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand declare themselves unable to come to the help of England. Attempts on the part of the Grand Orient of France to stir up trouble among the industrial masses of England are, however, only temporarily successful.

Russia is a seething mass of discontent, the crisis being accentuated by the seriousness of the food situation. But no acts of sabotage are committed at first. Any acts of disaffection are ruthlessly dealt with by the Governments concerned. Those of Italy and Soviet Russia possess in the Fascist Militia and the Ogpu respectively, specially suitable and well-armed instruments for this purpose—executions are of daily occurrence. The Governments take hostages of the disaffected and carry out the death penalty upon them in the event of any recurrence of trouble.

The rate of mobilization in Poland and Yugoslavia is naturally affected by these disturbances and the armies are compelled to assemble at Lemberg in East Galicia and a point east of Agram in Yugoslavia instead of as originally intended.

The situation in the French, Italian and English colonial possessions is very serious.

From the first day of mobilization onwards the huge armies of the military powers are being concentrated round Germany preparatory to the delivery of a decisive blow. In the meantime the war at sea, and in and from the air is in full swing; the disarmed states are already feeling severely the effects of the war on land, troubles are breaking out in many of the belligerent countries, and the 'coloured' races are rising in rebellion against their 'white' enemies.

Chapter VII

The Wheels of Destruction Begin to Grind

IN MY further account of the world war I shall only refer to the principal atrocities which mark its various stages: this will be sufficient for my purpose, which is to show the nations very clearly the fate which once more awaits them. I have brought my account of events up to the point where the armies of the military states are about to begin operations: my readers therefore should find no difficulty in following my description. They must always bear in mind the events of the world war of 1914-18 and the barbarous methods of warfare of our enemies, as also the fact that their determination to destroy us was artificially aroused. Why, for instance, should not the spirit of cruelty which inspired the illegal and inhuman hunger blockade not have recourse to more direct methods in order to attain the end which every one of the systems based upon force and territory are at one in pursuing—namely, to break the resistance of the nations for good and all and to solve the unemployment problem in the simplest of fashions by the slaughter of countless millions.

Our enemies, including the soldiers of the once-proud army of France, are engaged in a work of mere butchery. To conquer an unarmed foe and then to

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destroy him and entire nations is a disgrace and a dishonour to their uniform.

The description I am about to give will comprise the events which take place during and up to the fifteenth day of mobilization, by which time the assembly of the French army in South Germany will have been completed and the main body of the English have disembarked in the Baltic ports of Mecklenburg and Holstein.

No change of any importance has as yet occurred on the Soviet-Polish and Rumanian front where the assembly of the armies is still in progress.

Turkey has decided only to send a small force against the French troops in Syria in order to encourage indirectly the insurrection of the Arabs against Jewish and English domination in Palestine.

She has concentrated her main force at Constantinople and is sending some troops in English ships to the Crimea, whence they will be transported by rail to the left flank of the Russian army.

The Soviet Government, in return for the concession of enormous economic privileges as regards the exploitation of her coal and oil fields and other mineral wealth, has succeeded in obtaining a big loan from the United States through the agency of the Jesuit financiers and with the hearty consent of their Jewish and masonic colleagues, and in return has given huge orders for war material and bought up the stocks of food in the United States. In doing so it has certain definite objects in view quite apart from obtaining food supplies for its people. The cosmopolitan financiers are rubbing their hands delightedly at the conclusion of this deal which they once tried to do with China.

The Polish Supreme Command finds great difficulty in overcoming the disorganization of the mobiliza-

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thirteenth day of mobilization. It began, as we know, on the sixth day of mobilization in Baden and now centres round Friedrichshafen.¹ Enormous quantities of ammunition are expended and every available tank and aeroplane is brought into action on the French side. The 5th Division, supported by Italian troops, fights heroically, but suffers such terrible losses that it has to be withdrawn from the field. Throughout the whole of this extensive battle area the villages have been devastated and the crops destroyed and countless Germans involved in disaster. From the north of the Danube to the Main the French troops which have detrained in Baden, and farther to the north in Rhenish Hesse along the Rhine, are drawing up to the line Friedrichshafen-Würzburg. Every village in rear of this line is crammed with French troops who treat the inhabitants with the utmost brutality and requisition all the available food, including live stock, etc. Every class of the community suffers terribly. Unemployment benefit has not been paid for some time: moreover, there is nothing to buy. A large section of the population is suffering the pangs of hunger. Children die, women are outraged, men ill-treated, and those who are fit for service registered for deportation. The general misery is enhanced by the Italian air-raids which are becoming more and more frequent.

The horrors of war are now experienced in all their intensity by that portion of South Germany which has so far been affected by hostilities.

To give some idea of the forces that are engaged in the decisive battle to the east and north of and in the Alps, I will give the numbers of the various armies taking part in the battle in greater detail than in

¹ I have assumed conditions in this quarter that are specially favourable to Germany.

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Chapter II. The reader will then be able to realize the scale of the fighting and how terribly the country which is the scene of it is bound to suffer in consequence. Of course, a number of Italian and French troops are employed in coast defence and as frontier guards, and others will be brought up subsequently as reinforcements; the effect, however, upon Germany will be the same. The French reinforcements, for instance, must come through Germany.

The strength of the various armies is as follows:

Italian army	5,000,000
Albanian Auxiliary Corps perhaps	20,000
German Austrian and Hungarian Auxiliaries about	180,000
Total	<u>5,200,000 men.</u>
Czecho-Slovak army	1,000,000
Yugo-Slav army	2,000,000
French army	4,250,000
Total	<u>7,250,000 men.</u>

from which must be deducted as not fighting against Italy:

Yugo-Slavs employed in Macedonia and on the fron- tiers of Greece and Bulgaria	100,000
Czecho-Slovaks who have in- vaded Saxony and Silesia	50,000
French who are marching into North Germany	750,000
Total	<u>900,000 men.</u>

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It will be seen then that the 5,200,000 Italian troops reinforced by auxiliaries are opposed by 6,350,000 men of the allied Yugo-Slav, Czechoslovak and French armies.

Although these numbers, as I have said, do not actually come into collision on the field of battle, millions are opposed by millions, and the French army, more than two and a half million strong, is pouring into Germany and South Germany.

This mass of troops is almost entirely concentrated by the fifteenth day of mobilization between the Lake of Constance, Würzburg and the Rhine and, except for those units which are already in action on the Lake of Constance, begins to move on the sixteenth day of mobilization.

In the meantime our terrible destiny is being accomplished out in North Germany.

The army which is invading North Germany consists of 750,000 French and 1,200,000 Belgians and is therefore practically two million strong. Ever since the fifth day of mobilization, strong advanced guards have been moving forward from the Rhine north of the Main and have now reached the district of Münster. The main body of the cavalry and the columns of tanks belonging to the advanced guard which is marching upon Ratisbon after passing the Thuringian Forest near Plauen turn off sharply towards Hof upon finding the Danube occupied.

During their rapid advance the army advanced guards are preceded by 'flying' detachments consisting of columns of tanks, strong bodies of infantry and engineers in motor-lorries and mechanically driven field artillery and an escort of aeroplanes.

In Central Germany—the country between the Main and the Harz mountains—small bodies of mounted troops of the 3rd Cavalry Division, bands

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of volunteers and local inhabitants, have blocked the roads and do their utmost to oppose the advance of the 'flying' detachments. Their resistance is fairly effective as long as any of the Reichswehr survive: and even when they are gone the bands of volunteers and the local inhabitants, recognizing the desperate position of their country, fight with the courage of despair. They are too badly equipped, however, to be able to do much. The sabotage parties are still in hiding and show no signs of activity. Attacks on small French detachments are punished with special severity. The numerous lines of advance of the flying detachments are marked by the graves of the dead and executed. The survivors suffer terrible treatment and their women are dishonoured: after all, what else can be expected of an enemy who is bent on the destruction of our race?

The flying detachments have no difficulty in cutting the railway lines and telegraphs and preventing the removal of the rolling stock eastwards. Extraordinary contributions are levied again and again on the areas where fighting has taken place. Food supplies are requisitioned everywhere for the oncoming troops and motor-lorries confiscated.

The inhabitants witness the departure of the flying squadrons in fear and trembling. Hardly, however, have they ventured to emerge from the woods, where large numbers have taken refuge, when the advanced guards come up and add to the distress of a large part of Central Germany.

By the twelfth day of mobilization the flying detachments have reached the Elbe above Dresden and at various points between that town and Magdeburg. They establish contact with the Czecho-Slovak troops in the west of Saxony, cross the Elbe by bridges built by the latter, and take part in the fighting between

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the Czecho-Slovak and Polish troops against the parties of volunteers who have been reinforced by the Reichswehr. The latter, after suffering heavy losses, retire from Eastern Saxony and Silesia upon Kottbus and Guben with the enemy in pursuit.

Farther down the Elbe the railways and bridges have been completely destroyed and the river occupied by strong parties of volunteers. The flying detachments upon finding their progress barred in that quarter turn southwards and cross the river in Saxony and then advance northwards along the right bank.

Immediately—in fact before they leave Saxony—they encounter strong and well-organized opposition. The volunteers in this quarter are not only better equipped, but have received a considerable stiffening of Reichswehr.

Under cover of the 'flying' columns, air force depots are pushed forward to the middle reaches of the Saale with a view to enabling the air forces to intervene effectively in the fighting to the east of the Elbe and to bomb Berlin. An attack upon one of these depots near Merseburg during the night of the fourteenth day of mobilization is punished by the execution of hostages and the destruction of certain quarters of the town.

The advanced guards, preceded by flying columns, reach the line Bayreuth-Nordhausen in Central Germany on the fifteenth day of mobilization. In the meantime the local railways have been operated so effectively that in spite of all attempts on the part of the Germans to interrupt the traffic, the enemy is soon able to maintain direct communication with the Rhine. The population is made collectively answerable for any raids upon the railway.

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Farther to the north of the Rhenish Westphalian industrial area our 3rd Cavalry and 6th Infantry divisions, assisted by bands of volunteers and inhabitants, oppose a desperate resistance to the advance of the Belgian 'flying' detachments who, finding they can make no further progress unaided, turn southwards along the roads to the south of the Harz mountains, east of which they advance northwards between Halberstadt and Magdeburg into the Altmark and Hanover, where the national resistance assumes a most desperate character. After heavy fighting, entailing severe losses on both sides, the Belgian advanced guards succeed in driving back the German troops upon Hanover, and reach the Teutoburg Forest on the fifteenth day of mobilization.

Air units are rapidly brought up to that point.

Strong detachments of Belgian cavalry, escorted by columns of tanks, have been advancing meanwhile towards the mouth of the Ems.

The devastation caused in Central Germany by the war, and especially by national warfare, is repeated here over a wide tract of country extending throughout the whole district of Münster and reaching its maximum where the resistance of the troops and the inhabitants has been most pronounced.

Those portions of the Belgian and French armies engaged in North Germany which have been detained on the Rhine instead of awaiting the completion of the assembly, follow the army advanced guards by divisions as soon as they are ready to move. By the fifteenth day of mobilization many of the roads of Western Germany to the east of the Rhine are blocked by advancing columns of all arms.

Ever since the eighth day of mobilization the Rhenish Westphalia industrial area has been cut off

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from communication with the outside world. Work has ceased and no food supplies worth mentioning have been received since the first day of mobilization. The industrial masses of the Socialist and Communist persuasion have got out of the control of their trade union bosses and storm the banks, destroy the factories, colliery buildings and electric-lighting stations, and attack the Jewish, Romish and masonic owners and directors of their factories and their own bosses, as well as the National Socialist leaders and newspaper editors who are rightly held responsible for their misfortunes inasmuch as they never made any attempt to avert them. Their much-vaunted affection for the clergy seems to have entirely disappeared and the latter to have become as unpopular as any other class. The shops of the purveyors of mendacity are wrecked. Of course, beyond giving expression to their feelings of despair, the masses effect nothing by their work of wrecking. The police are powerless in face of the popular excitement, and even in places openly sympathize with the desperate mob. As time goes by the position gets worse. Endless hostile columns march by to the north and south without entering the industrial area. The masses are left to exterminate one another—and starve.

In the large towns upon and west of the Rhine the people turn savagely upon those who have perverted and deceived them, while the French and Belgian troops look on.

In view of the advance of the hostile advanced guards towards the Weser, the Admiralty decides to evacuate the islands between Borkum and Wangeroog and the towns of Emden, Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven and to destroy the locks at Emden and Wilhelmshaven. The achievements of centuries of German civilization are thus sacrificed to the sea in

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order to prevent these harbours being used by the hostile navies.

In the meantime the English Commander-in-Chief has arrived at Kiel on the fourteenth day of mobilization, and has taken over the Command from the General Officer in Command of the Reichswehr. He decides next day to assemble the English army on either side of the Elbe near Hamburg, and to the south of the defensive position near Kiel, with a view to executing a sudden stroke. He has previously given orders for the preparation of an extensive position as a bridge-head on the left bank of the Elbe, west of Harburg and between Stade and Lüneburg, with the object of concentrating the new formations that are being raised in Germany, in Holstein and Schleswig and to the north of the defensive position, and sending back the untrained men to England in the empty transports.

The Reichswehr, which have been engaged in fighting in Hanover and in the Mark Brandenburg, are so exhausted by their losses that they are compelled for the present to withdraw beyond the Aller in Hanover, and the Havel and Spree in the Mark Brandenburg, i.e. in rear of a line between Brandenburg, Berlin and Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Orders are given for the commencement of national warfare in all parts of North Germany that have not as yet been occupied by the enemy and for its immediate resumption elsewhere.

These dispositions are made with the object of deferring as long as possible the moment when the French and Belgians will be able to come to the help of the Polish army.

North Germany accordingly, so far as it is not occupied by the English army, has to be abandoned. National warfare can delay but cannot prevent its

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occupation by the enemy, and this, notwithstanding the fact, which of course is unknown at Kiel, that with the exception of some very small detachments who have been ordered to keep in contact with the enemy, our enemies have been compelled to withdraw the Czecho-Slovak and Polish invaders from Saxony and Silesia and send them to the Polish front where the Russians are apparently present in greater force than the Poles and Rumanians anticipated. The Czecho-Slovaks and Poles, however, are replaced in the Mark Brandenburg by the French, and the former also by their Landsturm who have been sent up some time previously.

The struggle which has been going on all over Eastern Saxony and the district of Liegnitz has come to an end. The Czecho-Slovaks and Poles, however, whose hatred for all things German has been stimulated by the resistance of the inhabitants, continue to treat the inhabitants in the most barbarous fashion. Destruction, outrage and murder are intensified with a view to the extermination of the race. The fact that they will one day meet the same fate and come to their senses does not stay the work of destruction.

In view of the critical position of hostilities, the German Government leaves Berlin for Kiel on the fifteenth day of mobilization. The news has scarcely got abroad in Berlin before the people rise against the representatives of the supernational forces and the executive organization of the latter. The infuriated masses behave as they did in the Ruhr. Synagogues, lodges, churches, newspaper and government offices are destroyed and many Jews, freemasons and ecclesiastics murdered. The police decline to intervene. The Communist National Socialist and Socialist leaders have lost all control over their angry followers. The 'politicians' go in terror of their lives

Chapter VIII

The Annihilation of the German People and of Italy

ON THE sixteenth day of mobilization the whole French army in South Germany begins its advance along a front between the Main and the Danube with a view to engaging the Italian army and its German reinforcements in Swabia, Upper Bavaria and the province of Salzburg, and taking part in the sanguinary encounter that has been going on for several days between the Danube and the Lake of Constance. During its advance its armies wheel in succession from the right flank towards the south. While one army is executing this movement those to the north of it continue their advance until the whole force faces south. The French armies accordingly go into action one after the other. The battle-front extends south of the Danube from west to east diagonally across Bavaria into Austria, along which the French and Czecho-Slovak armies gradually form a solid and continuous line.

Like some interminable all-devouring swarm of locusts the French columns advance down the German valleys between the Main and the Danube on their march to battle. The inhabitants realize what it means to have a huge hostile army bent on

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their destruction marching through their country and stamping out all life as it goes.

Any comparison with the advance of the German army in 1914 through Belgium and France is impossible. We Germans had no desire to extirpate the inhabitants of those hostile countries. I well remember the shock I received at Liège—as related by me in my *War Memories*—when I realized that owing to the instructions given by the Belgian Government for a national war the fighting in Belgium was about to assume a character which was supremely distasteful to us German soldiers of the world war. The experiences of the Germans in the Ruhr area during the illegal French occupation were as child's play in comparison. I have already hinted what the men and women, especially the latter, have to submit to, and shall not go further into the matter.

The hollow-eyed and starving Germans watch the never-ending columns of troops as they march by one after another, until the whole of the territory between the Main and the Danube becomes one huge line of communications area. The French take over the administration and requisition the remaining food supplies for their army—in contrast, I repeat, to the world war of 1914-18, when the Germans allowed the United States to make huge profits by supplying Belgium with food. The French Government will have no such thing. The United States, moreover, have sold all their stocks of food to the Soviet Government. The importation of food into France from other corn-exporting countries and even through Spain is very much impeded by the English navy, which not only seizes or sinks any food ships encountered by it which are bound for French ports, but insists on bringing into English harbours

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resistance to the French armies as they come into line farther east, becomes weaker and weaker: the latter gradually gain ground. The Czecho-Slovak armies simultaneously continue their attacks in the direction of Graz to the east of the Alps, while the Yugo-Slav armies once more assume the offensive. By the end of the fifth week of mobilization the Italian army to the north of the Alps has been driven back on its lines between the Lake of Constance—Salzburg and Graz. Fighting still continues in the Alps to the north of a line between Salzburg and Graz. Owing to the irresistible pressure the Italians are compelled to fall back before the Yugo-Slav armies also to their own frontier.

The victors continue their offensive in every quarter of the field. They also, however, withdraw troops from action, who are sent into rest quarters north of the Danube between Ratisbon and Vienna and then transferred to Hungary, whence they are soon despatched to the help of the hard-pressed Poles and Rumanians in their struggle with Soviet Russia.

The fighting on both sides is characterized by terrible savagery and an enormous expenditure of ammunition. The Germans, German Austrians and Hungarian troops distinguish themselves by their bravery and obstinacy. The losses in dead and wounded on both sides are enormous.

The victory of the French, Czecho-Slovak and Yugo-Slav armies against the Italian army on either side of the Alps, in spite of the heroism of the Germans and Hungarians, is not surprising. Quite apart from any question of numbers, the *moral* and the equipment of the French army in war material of every kind, particularly machine-guns, heavy artillery and tanks, is distinctly superior to that of their

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any food ships with a Spanish destination. The Spanish Government itself, moreover, is composed of ardent sympathizers with the Pope, and does its best to prevent the export of food from Spain to France by the latter's masonic friends in that country.

The German inhabitants of the occupied area between the Danube and the Main are starving. Here and there, it is true, compassionate French soldiers, remembering how the Germans behaved in their own country during the world war of 1914-18, extend them a helping hand in secret behind the backs of their superiors, whose actions are strictly supervised by the Grand Orient.

Very soon the poor turn against the rich and search the latter's houses for food. In a short time, however, the rich themselves are reduced to poverty and starvation. Then the masses as elsewhere turn in impotent fury upon the authors of their misfortunes. The authorities on the lines of communication adopt a passive attitude, but punish the smallest attempt at sabotage with the utmost severity, to the extent even of executing hostages. To make things worse great havoc is wrought by Italian airmen in the towns and villages that are occupied by French troops.

To explain where and at what particular point the decisive battle takes place between the Italian army reinforced by German and Austrian troops on the one hand, and the French and Czecho-Slovakian armies on the other, would be impossible within the space at my disposal.

The battle begins on the Danube. The task of repelling the attacks of the French to the north of the Lake of Constance and near Ulm and Donauworth proves too much for the Italian army, whose

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adversaries.¹ Moreover, the Italians are bad fighters into the bargain. They did not show up very well against the Austrians in 1866 or the Abyssinians in 1896 or in the world war of 1914-18. Their victory in Venetia at the end of October and the beginning of November 1918, of which we have heard so much, was merely the pursuit of a brave army that had been undermined by revolutionary propaganda and starvation, and was in process of dissolution. Furthermore, the rearward communications of the Italian army to the north of the Alps, in spite of the construction of numerous roads, are particularly unfavourable for the transport of supplies and ammunition, whereas those of the French, Czecho-Slovak and Yugo-Slav armies could not be improved upon.

The position in rear of the Italian army in the Alps is now a desperate one. The removal of ammunition to Italy is a matter of peculiar difficulty. The railways and roads by which supplies have been brought northwards are blocked with the wounded and fugitives. In spite of a ruthless display of energy on the part of the Fascist Militia the valleys of the Tyrol, Salzburg and Carinthia, as well as the mountainous area just south of the defensive position, are so blocked with fugitive civilians that there is scarcely room to move. The wounded cannot be tended or the masses properly fed. The transport of ammunition

¹ According to the *Militär Wochenblatt*, No. 15 of 1929, the peace establishment of the three armies on a peace footing is as follows:

	Light machine- guns.	Heavy machine- guns.	Heavy guns.
France . . .	16,100	16,300	1288
Czecho-Slovakia . .	6,442	1,162	418
Italy . . .	5,000	2000	650

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tion to the front breaks down at the very time when the French, Czechs and Yugo-Slavs, in spite of their heavy casualties, are continuing their attacks with undiminished fury and their aeroplanes are overwhelming the congested masses of fugitives in the valleys and Venetia with bombs and machine-gun fire. Under these circumstances law and order soon become a thing of the past. Owing to the shortage of ammunition the Italian troops to the north of the Alps are no longer able to withstand the French attacks and are destroyed. Any German and German Austrian units in this quarter have long since been wiped out.

The effect of the Italian defeat upon Italy is very startling. The nation rises against Fascism and the Church of Rome. The reserve troops in the interior join the movement. The antagonism between the army and the Fascists comes to a head. The members of the Grand Orient of Italy come forward once more: their appearance is eagerly hailed by the Jews, and together they assume control of the mob. They proclaim the Italian Republic and overthrow the Fascist system, the Monarchy and the Pope amid appalling scenes of bloodshed. The Fascists and officials of the Church of Rome attempt in places to offer resistance. The General of the Jesuits and the Pope escape by aeroplane to Sardinia and thence to Spain. At certain points the revolution assumes a Bolshevist character. By the eighth week of mobilization, civil war is raging throughout Italy, to the final undoing of the Germans who have been removed thence and of the male and female officials of the Church of Rome and other German fugitives who have sought refuge in that country.

The French and Yugo-Slav columns slowly advance southwards through the Alps and from Yugo-

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Slavia into Venetia to assist the Grand Orient of France in its bloody work.

Part of the fleet takes refuge in Sardinia, which remains faithful to the Fascists.

Germany south of the Danube, and German Austria, where the fighting took place, have become a desert. The towns and villages have been ruined or burnt in the course of the fighting and the fields trampled out of recognition and cut up by trenches. The work of German civilization has been annihilated. The power stations, which at the time of writing provide large areas in Germany with light, have long since been destroyed. Death rules supreme where all so recently was life and happiness.

The inhabitants of the area to the south of the Danube between Ulm and Linz have been wiped out during the fighting between the French and Italian armies. They tried to retire to the south before the French army advanced into action, but were no more able to get away through the Alps than the tens of thousands of Italian wounded. Only a few have reached Italy, where the same fate awaits them as befell the retreating Italians in the Tyrol or on the field of battle and the inhabitants of Hungary and East Prussia. Those who survive will die of starvation.

The victory is celebrated with great rejoicings in the victorious states of France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Yugo-Slavia, a joy that is considerably tempered by the publication of the terrible casualty lists. There is serious news, too, from the eastern theatre of war where the Russians and Turks have been pushing forward since the fifth week of mobilization, and Bulgaria is showing signs of hostility.

France is unable, as she did in the world war of 1914-18, to draw upon her coloured troops in Africa for her reinforcements and, owing to the huge expan-

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tion of her forces in peace-time up to the outbreak of war, begins to get short of men. The more serious-minded among the French realize with horror the Pyrrhic nature of their victory and that the terrible losses they have incurred mean their disappearance as a nation. The Communists and the members of the congregations are carrying on a violent peace propaganda all over France and Belgium and denouncing the freemasons and Jews as responsible for this bloodshed. The Grand Orient lodges of France and Belgium, however, still retain control of the situation and prevent the war enthusiasm flagging.

While this terrible tragedy is proceeding in South Germany and the Tyrol, the fate of the inhabitants of Central and North Germany is being decided.

The newly formed German units have been transferred to Holstein and the untrained men transported to Russia and England.

By the eighteenth day of mobilization the English army, reinforced by such newly formed units as are fit to take the field and by the Irish Auxiliary Corps—about 300,000 men in all—is concentrated round Hamburg, and advances next day in the direction of Bremen and Celle, where it meets our 6th Infantry and 3rd Cavalry Divisions which are falling back before the enemy. The latter receive instructions not to hinder the enemy's advance into the Weser-Aller sector, as the English Commander-in-Chief intends to advance at once and attack the Belgians while they are crossing these rivers.

The German Reichswehr in the Mark Brandenburg is ordered to hold the line Havel-Spree-Müllroser Canal, corresponding more or less to a line running via Berlin between Brandenburg and Frankfurt-on-the-Oder.

The advanced guards of the Belgian army, closely

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followed by other units, reach the Aller and the Weser on the twentieth day of mobilization and after some fighting manage to secure the passage. The Belgian Commander-in-Chief is, of course, aware that the English army has arrived in the Baltic and has been informed of its concentration near Hamburg and of its subsequent advance from that place. He accordingly decides to accept battle on the Aller and Weser and for the present to remain on the defensive.

By the twenty-second day of mobilization the Belgians have concentrated a sufficient force on the Aller to allow of their assuming the offensive. Orders are given to the detachments marching down the Ems to advance upon Bremen. The main attack, however, is delivered by the right wing in the direction of Celle. A French force is also pushed forward towards Brunswick.

On and after the twenty-second day of mobilization part of the French advanced guards deploys from Magdeburg in a northerly direction in order to reinforce the 'flying' detachment which is involved in the fighting in that quarter.

Severe fighting, entailing heavy casualties on both sides, then takes place on German soil near Bremen on the Aller and in the Altmärk. By the twenty-third day of mobilization the fighting on the Aller has assumed the character of a great battle, whereas elsewhere it has retained that of national warfare.

On the twenty-fifth day of mobilization the English Commander-in-Chief realizes that he cannot obtain a tactical decision. The Belgians are pressing hard upon his left wing, which is also being threatened in the direction of Magdeburg. The Anglo-German army therefore slowly retires upon Hamburg with the Belgian army close upon its heels.

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On the twenty-eighth day of mobilization the main body of the retreating Anglo-German army crosses the Elbe and occupies the bridge-head in front of Harburg, while the national war still rages in Northern Hanover and the Altmark. The Belgian army at once attacks the fortified position in front of Harburg and makes preparations for crossing the Elbe above Hamburg.

French submarines are sent into the Ems and the Jade and Belgian air depots established on the coast in order to control the North Sea more effectually from these points.

The belt of destruction in the district of Münster has now been extended and stretches through the province of Hanover and the Altmark right up to the Elbe.

The country beyond the Elbe now begins to feel the effect of the fighting. Hamburg and Altona suffer from the fire of the Belgian artillery: both towns as well as the Baltic ports in Holstein and Mecklenburg are bombarded by Belgian airmen. English and German aviators, on the other hand, bomb the billets of the Belgian troops in the province and town of Hanover, the latter of which is the seat of the Belgian G.H.Q.

It is now the turn of the inhabitants of this part of Germany to realize the horrors of war and national war and what it means to be under the heel of a vindictive foe. They have got to bear the consequences of having disregarded my timely warnings. The price paid for their heroic resistance by the stout defenders, captured volunteers, and indeed entire localities and areas where national war has been raging and actions have taken place, is shown by countless graves and the ruins of villages, which to-day are smiling and prosperous. Fanatical

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and indoctrinated Belgians are put in charge of the administration of the country. Orders are issued by the Grand Orient of Belgium for the annihilation and degradation of the Nordic race and by the Romish priests in the Belgian army for the extirpation of the Protestants, regardless of the fact that German blood is being shed on behalf of Rome.

By the morning of the fifth day of mobilization the French advanced guards have begun their deployment in the Mark Brandenburg, where they are joined by the Czecho-Slovak troops and Landsturm who have been left in that province.

In consequence of the English retreat to the south of Holstein the Reichswehr, which, holding the line of the Havel, the Spree and the Müllroser canal, were given orders to establish contact with the English army and to retire partly upon Stralsund and Stettin, where transports are in readiness to receive them, and also to stiffen the bands of volunteers with a certain percentage of its men with a view to intensifying the national war.

The enemy advanced guards reach the Elbe at Dessau on the twentieth day of mobilization at Magdeburg, the following day and shortly afterwards at Torgau and Dresden. The advanced guard at Magdeburg proceeds down the left bank to the assistance of the Belgians, while the others push on to the east of the Elbe. The French troops suffer a nasty reverse at the hands of the German Reichswehr between Brandenburg and Potsdam, where they were attacked during their rapid advance from Zerbst to Berlin. The success, however, is of a purely local character and in no way affects the general situation.

In the course of the fifth week of mobilization the French and Czecho-Slovak troops reach the line

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Brandenburg – Berlin – Frankfort-on-the-Oder. The national war, which owing to the exhaustion of both sides had died down on the borders of the province of Brandenburg, the Grenzmark and the frontier between Pomerania and Poland, at once flares up with renewed fury. The Polish frontier guards, assisted by Czecho-Slovak Landsturm and French tanks who have reached them by a circuitous route, invade German territory between the Oder and the Warthe and push on northwards.

During the ensuing three or four weeks Germany's terrible fate is fulfilled.

The Belgian army leaves Hamburg behind it and proceeds down the Elbe, where it turns on the English army which also assumes the offensive on the right bank of the Elbe in the hope of gaining a tactical success. The result, however, is disappointing. After heavy fighting between Hamburg and Lübeck the English army is forced to evacuate the bridge-head near Harburg and fall back upon its defensive position which extends right across Holstein through Neumünster from the estuary of the Elbe to Kiel Bay. Great damage is inflicted upon Western Mecklenburg, Lübeck, the south of Holstein and the territory of Hamburg in the course of these operations, the towns of Harburg, Hamburg, Altona and Lübeck being the worst sufferers owing to the fighting in the streets and the destruction of the harbour shipping and houses by fire. The inhabitants fly northwards in their hundreds of thousands after sitting in judgment upon the authors of their misfortunes who are so strongly represented in Hamburg. The stream of fugitives pours through Holstein and Schleswig into Jutland in spite of all the efforts on the part of the Danish frontier officials to stop them. The Danes receive the Germans with the utmost reluc-

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tance and treat them as enemies. The latter are accordingly interned in huge camps, and guards are set over them. Some of the fugitives get as far as Norway and Sweden, where their stories of the horrors of war rouse general consternation. Here, too, the authorities are thoroughly unsympathetic. Holstein is stripped bare of food by the stream of fugitives and has henceforth to depend for its supplies upon England. Those who stay behind within the battle area are slain by thousands.

The Anglo-German defensive system now becomes the scene of the usual exhausting and wearisome war of positions. Belgian and French aviators fly over the *Baltic ports of Holstein, thus effectually putting a stop to the traffic between them and England.* The latter accordingly is driven to make use of Danish ports, which in turn become the objective of Belgian and French air-raids. Denmark thus begins to feel the direct effect of the war, but as yet is afraid to side with either party openly.

Mecklenburg is invaded by Belgian troops between Schwerin and Rostock.

In the course of their ruthless campaign against the champions of German liberty the French troops advance through Brandenburg, Berlin and Frankfort-on-the-Oder towards the north-east and carry the war right up to the Baltic coast of Pomerania, while the Polish frontier guards make good progress in the Grenzmark and Pomerania. The battle-front is gradually extended until Mecklenburg, Brandenburg, the Grenzmark and Pomerania are finally 'pacified'. The farmers and workmen in their rage and despair make their own special contribution to the process of pacification by slaughtering the German National and National Socialist landed proprietors, the members of masonic lodges, Jesuitical secret orders and

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many of the clergy they so blindly followed, especially the Jingo officials of the Church of Rome and the Jews.

Part of the Reichswehr and some of the bands of volunteers succeed in embarking at Stralsund and Stettin for Russia. The main body of the fighters for liberty, however, are captured by the enemy and suffer a terrible fate.

The silence of death and destruction broods over North Germany. Its inhabitants have suffered in their turn the fate meted out to the East Prussians during the first few days of mobilization, and subsequently to the inhabitants of Bavaria and Wurtemberg and of Baden, south of the Danube.

Conditions are pretty much the same throughout the whole of Germany. Tens of thousands of fugitives fly for sanctuary to districts which have hitherto been spared by the enemy, such as the Thuringian Forest and the Harz Mountains, including the volunteers who make them the base of their operations against the enemy's lines of communication. The refugees, however, are compelled by lack of food to return to their ruined homes where they fare no better.

The more densely populated districts in peacetime suffer worst of all: Berlin indeed has become a huge charnel-house.

The power stations in the Lausitz which supplied Berlin and other districts of Germany with electric power have been destroyed some times since and the gas and waterworks have since suffered a similar fate. No food has been obtainable in Berlin for some days and violence reigns supreme in the streets and in those of the neighbouring towns. There is no means of bringing in supplies. The French troops who are hurrying to the support of the hard-pressed Poles cannot spare

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any: they need all they have. It is the same here as elsewhere in Germany. The city is surrounded by Czecho-Slovak Landsturm who ruthlessly turn back any one attempting to leave.

Here as elsewhere the children are the first to die of starvation, a fate soon to overtake their elders.

In view of the misery and the risk of infection, owing to epidemics which are raging in Berlin, the hostile armies decide not to march their troops into the capital of the German Reich, and confine themselves to occupying the sorely tried town of Potsdam, the former residence of the Kings of Prussia where the Czecho-Slovak and French troops are lodged in the Royal Palaces. The same terrible scenes that have been witnessed in Berlin also take place in the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial area: many other big towns are, or shortly will be, in the same plight.

The cultural achievements of the Germans have been either destroyed or stricken into decay. The horrors of the 'Thirty Years' War are surpassed. The description given by Simplicius Simplicissimus of certain districts of Germany, such as Magdeburg, the Upper Palatinate, Upper Austria and Bohemia during the 'Thirty Years' War, fades into insignificance when compared with the sufferings sixty million Germans are now undergoing. The supernatural forces working through the instrumentality of the inner Jewish and masonic circles and of Rome have effected in a few short weeks what the latter took thirty years to accomplish.

Everything that calls itself German is in process of dissolution.¹

¹ Walter Rathenau, the Jew, that pestilent promoter of the Bolshevism of Europe before and during the world war, mockingly proclaimed the downfall of the German people in the *Zürcher Zeitung*. Unfortunately my fellow-countrymen were as

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The Belgian and French troops march through the wasted German country-side on their way to the Vistula, leaving a dying nation behind them; other troops are transported thither from the Danube through Czecho-Slovakia. Czecho-Slovak and Yugo-Slav troops are also advancing eastwards in the vain hope of averting the fate of the Polish and Rumanian allied armies as well as their own.

The supernational forces are overcome with horror at the news of the murder of so many of their number by the indignant and dying masses. The survivors among them, however, are less concerned with the scene of massacre than with the impending encounter between France and Russia.

deaf to his sneers as so many of them are to an expert like myself whose conclusions really coincide with his.

The following is an extract from an article by him in the *Zürcher Zeitung*: 'Any one who has known Germany as one of the most flourishing countries on earth and comes here 20 years hence will sink into the ground for very shame. The great towns of antiquity such as Babylon, Nineveh and Thebes were built of soft clay: their decay accordingly, by a beneficent provision of nature, merely served to level up the inequalities of the ground. . . . The towns of Germany will not stand in ruins, but still exist as semi-lifeless blocks of stone partially inhabited by a few poor wretches. The streets of certain quarters will still be crowded, but all joy and brilliancy will have gone for ever. Wearied figures will drag along the rotten pavements towards their slum dwellings. The country roads will be broken up, the woods cut down, and scanty crops be growing in the fields. Docks, railways and canals will have decayed and everywhere the weather-beaten buildings, the monuments of our greatness, will have become homes of sadness. The German intellect which sang and planned for the whole world will be a thing of the past. . . . A nation . . . which even to-day is still young and vigorous will be . . . dead.'

Chapter IX

The Destruction of Europe

THE SOVIET army begins to move on the twenty-fourth day of mobilization, although the process of assembly is not yet entirely completed. Its movements are slow owing to the lack of military talent—another fatal consequence of the Revolution. Commanders-in-Chief, leaders of armies and troops cannot be improvised; they are the result of tradition and careful training and need to be equipped with a great deal of technical knowledge that can only be acquired by long practice. Even the skilled advisers sent from Germany, Italy and England have been unable altogether to overcome the friction between the various commanders.

As, however, 5,000,000 Russians

and 1,200,000 Turks are opposed by only
2,000,000 Poles

and 1,700,000 Rumanians,¹ the numerical superiority of the Soviet Russians is enormous.

The frontiers of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia are only weakly held by the Russians, who have also assembled a corps of observation near Leningrad as a precaution against Finland. The Government has

¹ As was the case in the decisive action between France and her allies and Italy, these masses are not all employed in the fighting line. The relative strength on the field of battle, however, corresponds with these figures.

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retained its most reliable troops at home to assist the Ogpu in overawing the inhabitants in the interior where extensive preparations are being made for raising fresh units of trained men. The war material which is being supplied in the main by the United States has not, however, as yet arrived.

Strong Russian forces are being concentrated on the Manchurian frontier in the Far East.

In consequence of the intelligence received at Bucharest and Warsaw from Russia as to the strength of the Soviet army and of its reinforcement by Turkish troops during its advance the two Governments decide to oppose the Russian advance within the area of assembly close to the frontier and to retain a very weak force on the Bulgarian frontier.

As I have already stated, it is not my intention to go into the details of the fighting which takes place over a huge stretch of country from the Lithuanian frontier to the Black Sea. I shall only describe it in broad outline in order that the nations may realize whither they are being driven.

The Russians and Turkish masses slowly feel their way forward towards the Polish front from Grodno to the Dniester and the Rumanian front along that river.

Their offensive begins at this point on the twenty-seventh day of mobilization and in the course of the next few days gradually extends northwards. By the thirtieth day of mobilization fighting is in progress along the whole front. The Russians throw their troops into the fighting regardless of losses and the quantity of ammunition expended. The offensive is prosecuted with the greatest energy up to the thirty-third day of mobilization, when the numerical superiority of the Russo-Turkish armies begins to tell so tremendously that the Rumanian and Polish armies

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decide to evacuate the position in order to avoid being crushed before the allied armies of Belgium, France, Czecho-Slovakia and Yugo-Slavia can come to their assistance. The latter in the meantime are either engaged in the action near Hamburg or in the great battle to the north-east of the Alps, or advancing through Central Germany between these two battle areas towards the Vistula.

The Polish and Rumanian troops withdraw along a wide front upon the line Danzig-Bucharest. Hard fighting takes place during their retreat in certain sectors in East Prussia and on the Bug, the Pruth and the Sereth. The strain, however, becomes too great for them. A great many White Russians and Ukrainians in the Polish army desert to the enemy and the Jews prove bad fighters. The urge to retire behind a naturally fortified position becomes more and more irresistible.

The Soviet army and its Turkish auxiliaries actively pursue their offensive against the retiring foe, and owing to their huge numerical superiority gradually succeed in fighting their way forward from east to west as the Austro-German armies did in 1915 in Poland and in 1916 in Rumania after a series of wearisome encounters, although vastly outnumbered by their foes.

Whereas, however, on the former occasion the Austro-Germans spared the country, the Russians are bent not only upon the destruction of the hostile army, but upon that of the inhabitants as well. And now the Russian Supreme Command appeals for help to its Communist allies in the hostile countries, who promptly start a campaign of sabotage against army magazines and military factories in the interior of Poland and Rumania and in rear of the fighting armies in Yugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia and Ger-

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many to the great consternation of the inhabitants of the hostile belligerent states.

Towards the end of the eighth or ninth week of mobilization the battle-front runs along the Vistula, the San, the ridge of the Carpathians and through Bucharest to the Danube.

The Rumanian and Polish armies, exhausted as they are both morally and physically by their losses, are scarcely able to withstand the repeated attacks of the Russo-Turkish army. Owing, however, to its tremendous losses the latter's offensive gradually slackens. The reliable troops in the interior have had to be called upon, and supplies of ammunition are running short. The output of the army factories is diminishing owing to the sabotage of the Bolshevik system by its own workmen. The Ogpu does its best, but its brutality is of no effect.

The savagery shown by the Soviets towards the armies and peoples of their enemies is too terrible for words.

'Woe unto Poland' was the prophecy of the representative of the Soviets at Geneva in September 1930 in the event of a dispute between Poland and Russia being decided by the arbitrament of arms, a prophecy which the Soviet Government is doing its best to realize, not only as regards Poland, but Rumania also. It takes no prisoners and cruelly tortures the Russian White Guards before putting them to death. The Rumanian and Polish population are exterminated and the Jews killed wherever its authority reaches. The Ukrainians in East Galicia and the White Russians round Vilna are the only people to be treated with any indulgence. The country is turned into a desert and handed over to the administration of the Soviets.

East Prussia meets with the same fate, her few

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remaining inhabitants being compelled to join the Bolshevist collectivist system.

The Bulgarians and Greeks are so impressed by the Russian victory and the presence of the Turkish forces in the vicinity of Constantinople that they decide in turn to throw in their lot with the Soviet government in spite of the defeat of its Italian allies.

Owing to the Croat and Communist uprisings in the interior, Yugo-Slavia is unable to concentrate an adequate force upon her Bulgarian and Greek frontiers after her victory over Italy before she is invaded by a mixed army of Bulgarian, Turkish and Greek troops reinforced by Macedonian comitadis. The Yugo-Slav forces on the frontier are driven back after an obstinate resistance. Although fresh troops are brought up by the Yugo-Slav Supreme Command the latter is unable to check the advance of the invaders till they reach the line Montenegro-Belgrade. In consequence of these events in Serbia the Rumanian army is unable to maintain its position between the crest of the Carpathians and Bucharest and is compelled to abandon the whole of Rumania to the enemy and to fall back upon the western edge of Siebenbürgen highlands, where it rallies at many points in rear of the Czecho-Slovak troops. Even so, however, its retreat is only brought to a standstill on the farther bank of the Theiss. The Rumanian army is utterly exhausted and the burden of the fighting devolves henceforth upon the Czecho-Slovak army.

The Polish army falls back upon the numerous fortresses on the San and Vistula, where it is reinforced by French troops that have been withdrawn at an early stage from the battle with the Italian army and by others that have been advancing through

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Germany, the former having been brought up rapidly by the Czecho-Slovak railways via Ratisbon and Eger behind the San and the middle Vistula, and the latter sent to Thorn and Graudenz. The Belgian troops that are marching through Mecklenburg and Pomerania are diverted towards Danzig.

And now again the troops of the Grand Orient of France and of the Soviet Government, of Paris and Moscow, settle down to trench warfare along a line running across Central Europe from the Baltic near Danzig through Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Yugo-Slavia and Montenegro to the Adriatic.

The Romish International from the military point of view has ceased to exist.

The trench war is now carried on by armies millions strong.

The original superiority of the armies of the Grand Orient of France has more than disappeared.

The French, Yugo-Slav, Czecho-Slovak and Belgian armies have suffered severely in the earlier fighting with the Italians, in the national war in Germany and in the actions against the Anglo-German troops. The French army is no longer able to make good its losses and the Yugo-Slav army has almost exhausted its reserves: the Czecho-Slovaks and the Belgians alone have any available. A certain number of French and Belgian troops have been absorbed by garrison duties in Germany in spite of the decimation of its inhabitants. The Polish and Rumanian armies have also been terribly reduced in strength.

The Russian army, too, has suffered considerably, but is able to form fresh units of trained men, and so make good its losses. Both they and the Bulgarians have still plenty of man-power available. The Soviet Government, on the other hand, is short of ammuni-

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tion, whereas the Grand Orient of France is still well supplied.

The food question on both sides is becoming acute.

The war of positions, so exhausting both morally and physically, shows no signs of coming to an end, and demoralization sets in on both sides.

A broad belt of devastation runs right across Europe from the Baltic to the Adriatic, the towns within it, such as Danzig, Graudenz, Thorn and Warsaw, being gradually converted into heaps of ruins.

Away to the left in Holstein where another war of positions is still going on under similar conditions, the scales are gradually turning in favour of the Belgians. Owing to the magnificent tenacity of the Anglo-German defence the whole country-side is gradually becoming a huge battlefield; no sooner is one trench lost than another is immediately dug to the north of it, and the area of destruction gets wider and wider. The sufferings of the population to the north of this area are indescribable.

The Germans who have been trained in England and Russia are brought up to the front to share the fate of their hard-pressed comrades.

The whole country to the west of the long line of trenches which cuts across Europe from the Baltic to the Adriatic is one huge line of communications area.

The inhabitants of Poland to the west of the Vistula now experience all the horrors of war. The country is one vast camp in which the French reign supreme. Much damage is done to the towns by Russian air-raiders, and successful acts of sabotage by the Communists are of daily occurrence.

In Germany the war becomes daily more annihilating in its effects. The campaign of sabotage which has been started by order of the Soviet Government adds to the general horror. Hungry bands of

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saboteurs emerge from their hiding-places in the Thuringian Forest, the Harz and elsewhere, destroy the railways and telegraph wires and try to storm the food depots on the lines of communication in order to get food for themselves and the starving inhabitants. The latter in their despair attempt to do likewise. The disaffected areas are brutally 'pacified' by the French and Belgian troops, regardless of the state of desperation to which the inhabitants have been reduced.

The Supreme Command of the French and Belgian armies urgently need the few railways that have been repaired for the conveyance of supplies to their troops. No supplies of food worth mentioning can be obtained for the inhabitants of North and South Germany. The spirit of resistance which has inspired the various acts of sabotage soon dies down and the whole country, towns and villages alike, is converted into one huge graveyard.

It is now the turn of Czecho-Slovakia to realize the meaning of war. So heavy have been the losses of the Czecho-Slovak troops that it would almost seem as if Russia were bent on punishing the Czecho-Slovaks for fighting against them after the hospitable reception of the Czecho-Slovak deserters in Russia during the world war of 1914-18. The country is crowded with Rumanian and Polish fugitives, many of whom overflow into the devastated and deserted districts of Germany.

The German minority are terribly shocked by the treatment of their fellow-countrymen in the Reich by the Czecho-Slovaks: any open expression of their feelings, however, is violently and sanguinarily suppressed.

The output of war material of all kinds is very much diminished in consequence of acts of sabotage.

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That part of Yugo-Slavia—to be accurate, Old Serbia—which is within the war area has been destroyed. The flower of her nationality are dead, and as yet there is no end to the slaughter. She still, however, is strong enough to repress any attempts at insurrection on the part of the Croat-Slovenes.

The news of the casualties has an increasingly depressing effect upon France and Belgium. The former is unable to draw any troops from her colonies, and available supplies of food are far from equal to the demand. The creatures of Rome and the Communists discover a multitude of ways of carrying on their peace propaganda which is eagerly welcomed by the masses, who are becoming more and more embittered against the Jews and freemasons and finally turn against them. The Communists foster this movement by all the means in their power. The output of ammunition is much reduced in consequence of serious acts of sabotage. Sporadic attempts at rioting are suppressed with a great deal of bloodshed and followed by executions.

The Grand Orient of France at this juncture endeavours to involve other nations in the war against the Soviets and persuade them to shed their blood on its behalf.

It brings all its masonic resources to bear upon the Scandinavian states, the Governments of which seem inclined to obey its call, but are restrained by fear of the English fleet, popular indignation and increased activity on the part of the Soviet Commissars and the Communists. As the English influence diminishes, however, the pressure of the Grand Orient becomes harder to resist in spite of the anger of the masses at the growing complaisance of their Governments.

Suddenly the inhabitants of Norway and Sweden are seized with panic. They are deeply impressed by

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the fate of their German kindred. They realize that a terrible racial struggle is going on and that the existence of the Nordic race is at stake. My work of enlightenment of recent years has rendered them more clear-sighted. They proclaim war with no uncertain voice upon the would-be authors of their ruin. The Soviet Commissars at once take advantage of the unpopularity of the Jewish dynasty to stir up resentment against it.

The Danish attitude towards the Anglo-German troops in Holstein in consequence of the pressure of the Grand Orient becomes more and more hostile. Danish troops are sent into Jutland while the English reinforce their fleet off Copenhagen.

A hint as to the consequences of a Bolshevist victory proves a sufficient inducement to the masonic states of Switzerland and Holland—as it was to Greece in the world war of 1914-18—to throw in their lot with France and to allow their troops to fight alongside the Czecho-Slovak and French armies and, like them, bleed to death. Their policy meets with widespread opposition, and Communist outrages are of daily occurrence.

Many Dutch towns are destroyed by the English fleet.

The Grand Orient of France even tries to obtain military support from Italy, where the Grand Orient of Italy is gradually strengthening its position in spite of the civil war which is still raging. Sardinia still remains loyal to Fascism.

In Spain and Portugal the Grand Orient, with the help of the freemasons, has brought about two bloody revolutions, and both countries are rent by civil strife.

The Romish dynasty is expelled from Spain, and the Pope and the General of the Jesuits who had fled

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thither killed. Preparations are made by order of the grand lodge of Spain for the Spanish troops to join in the campaign on behalf of the Grand Orient of France against the Soviets.

The revolutionary army captures the English naval base of Gibraltar: whereupon the English fleet, reinforced by part of the Italian navy, attacks Spain and destroys any hopes on the part of the French of obtaining further food supplies through Spain.

England, which prior to the world war was the mainspring of the mightiest Empire in the world, is reduced to her own resources. New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and Canada sever their connection with her, the latter joining the United States. Ireland only remains united with England for the duration of the war at the express wish of the Church of Rome. England has become an island.

In spite of all its misfortunes and the efforts of the Grand Orient of France the spirit of the English nation is not yet broken. It has freed itself from the clutches of freemasonry. The masonic brethren who are still at the head of affairs in England have seen through the game of the supernational forces and have become Englishmen once more. They turn against the Jews and the brethren who side with the latter and renounce freemasonry and all its works. The difficulty of obtaining food supplies is a growing menace owing to the embargo placed by the United States upon their export. Widespread war weariness and rioting inevitably occur in consequence.

The English fleet remains the corner-stone of the might of England even in this terrible crisis. Her army is fighting desperately in Holstein, but is not at present suffering from a lack of reinforcements. Her industries hitherto have supplied her with all the war material she needs, although the output of her work-

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men is noticeably diminishing. Terrible conditions prevail in East Prussia and the occupied Polish and Rumanian territory to the east of the lengthy battle-front between the Baltic and the Adriatic in consequence of the action of the Bolsheviks. The prophecy, 'Woe unto Poland', is fulfilled to the letter both in Rumania and Poland itself.

The Soviet Republic has annexed Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, where her Commissars are busy at their bloody 'work'.

Bodies of Soviet troops have invaded Finland to avenge the defeat of the Soviet Government in that country in 1918, and the anti-Communist action of the Lappo-Finnish Government in 1930.

Soviet emissaries are hard at work in Sweden, Norway and Denmark exciting the people against their masonic governments.

The situation in the interior of Russia is critical. The masses are stirring and evince their will to freedom with increasing boldness. The troops have begun to feel that they are Russians and the OGPU is losing control of the situation. Moreover, the intrigues of the Grand Orient of France and of the Jesuits are beginning to bear fruit. Food and war material are not arriving from the United States in the quantities or with the punctuality that had been expected. The distribution of food in the interior and the supply of war material to the army is becoming a matter of great difficulty in consequence of the sabotage of the railways by the now thoroughly aroused inhabitants.

The domineering attitude of the Turkish army in the Balkan peninsula is viewed with the gravest suspicion by the Greeks and Bulgarians.

In the Far East, China and Japan have both declared war upon the Soviet Republic. Vladivostock

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has fallen and the Japanese army is slowly fighting its way through Manchuria and along the Siberian railway towards the west. Western Siberia has been invaded by the Mongolians. The effect of the war politically becomes more and more terrible as one nation after another is involved in the conflict.

Japan, at the request of the inhabitants, assumes the suzerainty over the Philippines which have declared themselves independent of the United States, and promptly establishes a naval base in those islands, thus enabling her ships to patrol the islands of the Pacific and the coasts of New Zealand and Australia.

She assists the inhabitants of the Sunda islands, Indo-China and India in their revolt against their 'white' rulers.

The Chinese and Japanese turn on the Christian Missionaries, many of whom are murdered. The Christian establishments in both countries, including the schools and high schools of the Jesuits, are closed in deference to public opinion.

Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine recognize Turkish suzerainty.

The Jews are exterminated in Palestine and the French troops annihilated in Syria.

Thanks to her victories in Asia and Europe, Turkey regains her position as a Great Power. She has learned the lessons of the pre-war period and of the war of 1914-18, however, and now relies entirely upon her people. The Jews are expelled and all secret societies rigidly suppressed.

The attainment of complete independence by Egypt in consequence of the withdrawal of the English garrison to Holstein leads to a national revival.

The rest of Africa from the Mediterranean to the

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Cape of Good Hope is more or less in a state of revolt against the whites, who are slaughtered everywhere. The English and Boers in South Africa and the French and Spanish troops in North Africa, however, are still able to hold their ground.

The United States, in spite of their delight at the downfall of England as a world power, are very much upset at the state of affairs in the Far East which seems irreparably lost and at the expansion of Japan. Part of their fleet is mobilized against the latter and sent to Honolulu. Their financiers fully realize that a market of enormous value in the Far East has been lost for ever.

The military and political collapse of Italy and the complete destruction of Germany and the extirpation of the German people have had a terribly adverse effect upon the prosperity of America. The vast sums of money which its financiers had advanced in the form of loans or invested in German companies are lost irrecoverably. They know, too, that Europe is a declining market.

The Jewish and Masonic section of the American financiers now gain the upper hand and put a stop to the deliveries to Russia in order to help their agent, the Grand Orient of France, in its struggle. They also do their utmost all over the world to put a stop to the export trade to England. A huge economic slump in the United States is the immediate result of their action.

The people of the United States suddenly realize how they have been misled. The Freemasons of the 'ancient and adopted Scottish rite of Charleston', the highest masonic authority in the world, nevertheless retain control of the situation.

The Bishops of North America and the representatives of the American provinces of the Jesuit theo-

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crazy meet together to choose a new Pope and a new General of the Jesuits in order to perpetuate the Papacy and the order of the Jesuits, and maintain the organization of the Church of Rome. The Jews, however, set the freemasons of America to work to stop them. A violent controversy then breaks out between the Jews and freemasons and the adherents of the Roman Catholic Church in which another and rapidly growing party intervenes in opposition to the Jews and the financiers in general.

The United States, in consequence, become involved in the turmoil and confusion of the world war. Their hopes of exploiting the markets of Central and South America appear, to say the least of it, to be very doubtful owing to the hatred of the Indians and half-castes for the whites.

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The trench warfare between the Baltic and the Adriatic in Central Europe and between the Baltic and the North Sea in Holstein seems to have become interminable. Hard fighting still goes on, the casualty lists get longer and longer, and the military and political situation becomes more and more critical.

The energies of the few surviving Germans, Hungarians, Poles, Rumanians and Yugo-Slavs is almost extinct. As the distress amongst the Czecho-Slovaks grows the anti-war feeling increases.

In France and Belgium the masses are murmuring loud and long against the war. At length the dying and exhausted French nation rises against the authors of its ruin in order to prevent the last drop of its blood being shed at the front. Civil war follows and completes the process of destruction.

The mob in England gradually gets out of control.

In Russia the indignation against Bolshevist rule comes to a head. The movement is directed partly by

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the representatives of the Grand Orient of France and partly by the Roman Catholic members of the Ogpu. The nation itself, however, has realized who are the authors of the mischief. The Soviet Government struggles hard to retain control of affairs. A fight begins of all against all. The Jews and the partisans of the Soviets are murdered, and murder in turn. Whole regiments take sides with the various parties, and a terrible civil war begins.

Meanwhile the vitality of the badly fed troops is being exhausted in the trench warfare on the Vistula, the San, along the Carpathians, on the Theiss, in Yugo-Slavia and in Holstein.

Many of the Christian nations are dead and others dying.

The Governments which might have put a stop to this ghastly state of affairs have either collapsed or lack the influence and authority to do so, a circumstance which renders the making of peace impossible.

The nations of Asia and Africa enter upon their inheritance while war and revolution continue to rage in Europe . . . for how long only God knows!

Chapter X

The Overthrow of the International Mischief-makers

WHILE MY articles about the world war were still appearing in *Ludendorff's Volkswarte*, lying reports were spread abroad by the Nationalist and Jewish-cum-Masonic press that I had become a pacifist or that I was advocating the active participation of Germany in the impending world war. It is now being stated, I am told, in National Socialist and Steel Helmet circles that: 'when once we—in alliance with Italy and Germany—have brought about the war of liberation we will appeal to Ludendorff. He is too much of an idealist to leave his nation in the lurch. Ludendorff will direct the war of liberation.'

Those who are trying to persuade 'nationalist' circles of the truth of this assertion, or are spreading this story abroad, as I know they are doing, and making use of my name in order to secure support for this hare-brained foreign policy of the Jesuits which really will bring about the world war and expose us to annihilation, are lying.

I will never move one finger to carry out such a criminal project any more than I supported those advocates of 'fulfilment' who will never get rid of their responsibility for our disarmament and the

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revolution. If the nation, despite my warnings, is bent on achieving its own destruction it must dig its own grave without my help. Let me, therefore, declare publicly and with all the solemnity at my command to the German nation and to the nations beyond the Alps and the North Sea who are being equally deluded that *I will never be a party to carrying out such plans that are bound to end in national disaster or help the nation to commit suicide, and therefore will never answer a call as so many of my countrymen have been induced to believe by those who would fain deceive them as to the seriousness of the situation.*

I am an opponent of the prevalent Fascist tendencies of the National Socialist German Labour party both at home and abroad no less than of the parties which are pursuing a Socialist policy of fulfilment: or in other words are working on behalf of the inner Jewish and Masonic circles or of Moscow. The policy of the National Socialist German Labour party is framed in the interests of Rome and Moscow and aims at enlisting the German liberty movement and the millions of Germans who are desirous of regaining by force the right to rearm in support of these interests and their indignation at the edict of Versailles, the consequences of the policy of fulfilment, the domination of cosmopolitan capitalism, corruption, etc., are being exploited in order to effect this purpose. This policy will merely put us under the heel of Rome instead of those of the Jews and freemasons, and our last state will be worse than the first.

Down with the rule of the supernational forces and their 'international' and 'nationalist' party cliques which have brought such misery upon the nations of the world in general and Germany in particular!

It is only independent nations who are conscious

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of their individuality and have the means and the will to defend their liberty that can survive and serve the cause of peace.

If it is stated that I am animated by an idealistic desire of serving my country, I am not concerned to deny it. My whole career both during the war and after proves the truth of this assertion.

As I stated in my *War Memories*, and have often repeated since in view of the magnificent fight put up by the army and the nation in the world war against its external foes: 'It is the duty of a nation that has done such deeds to survive.'

If it does not fulfil this duty, if it has not got the will to prevent a disastrous war and at the same time to go on struggling until it has freed itself from its oppressors and emerged from a condition of defenceless slavery, then it is ripe for destruction. It will decay amid the open rejoicings of its tormentors. If, on the contrary, it does its duty it must tell Germany and the world at large that the remedy propounded by me is the only way of escaping from our difficulties. It is our duty to urge one another to attain the same goal, for we are all fighting in the same cause.

If, however, the nation has been so befooled that in spite of all our efforts we are unable to deliver it from the spell that is upon it, then if disaster does come, at any rate the authors and abettors of it will be involved in our downfall, and the enlightenment thus afforded by us will enable the people to deal out justice at the eleventh hour.

Even if this book attains a sufficiently wide circulation at home and abroad to prevent the outbreak of the world war during the next few years the danger will not have disappeared so long as the supernatural forces hold their dominant position. In the event of

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their present weapons, such as Fascism, becoming blunted, they will forge themselves others which will be offered to the unsuspecting nations as the one means of salvation by the creatures in their service whom they have managed to get accepted as popular leaders and dictators. The one aim of these supernational forces is to drown the thirst for liberty of the nations in blood as the Fascists, Bolshevists, Social Democrats, Rome, Moscow and the Jews fight out their quarrels and triumph over one another in turn.

To the nations, on the other hand, the particular collectivist system under which they are to perish is a matter of utter indifference.

The forces in question, however, can only do harm if nations, large sections and individuals take service with them and allow themselves to be misled and enslaved and used to fight one another.

That is why, ever since I realized the factors by which the course of history is determined, I have been fighting against the supernational wire-pullers who are apparently the mightiest forces in the world, but who really consist of a small inner clique of Jews, Jesuits and Freemasons. Unless these powers are publicly unmasked and simultaneously combated the troops of one supernational gang are merely driven into the camp of another.

The effect of the failure on the part of the Fascists and the National Socialists to combat Rome is to supply her with a body of militants who genuinely believe themselves to be fighting for their national liberty.

It is the duty of the German people to survive. God has ordained that it must fight for its life.

If the Germans are to take the sword to regain their liberty as they did in self-defence when attacked by innumerable enemies in the world war, they must

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only do so in the interests of the people, but never in those of the supernational forces!

During the world war I was at the head of the finest army in the world and was thus able to prevent the destruction of the German people and the devastation of Germany. Hard and difficult as was the task, the thought of it still fills me with pride. I not only directed the army, but helped to forge its weapons in spite of the opposition of dangerous enemies in our own ranks.

To-day, I am warning the nation of its impending annihilation and providing it in my writings with the weapons with which alone under present conditions the fight can and should be waged, because it is my duty to do so.

In this fight I am putting myself at the head of that section of the nation which, guided by a noble instinct of self-preservation, is struggling for the freedom of Germany and is content to take its advice from me.

Whether my warning or my methods of fighting and the weapons I have forged in view of this struggle for liberty will save Germany and the other nations of the world depends upon them and not upon me. My task was to put the facts before them and that task I have accomplished.

The 26th of October 1930, the anniversary of my dismissal from office a fortnight before the outbreak of the Revolution at General Headquarters at Spa and at Berlin.

Govindlal Shivlal.

Motilal, Bombay